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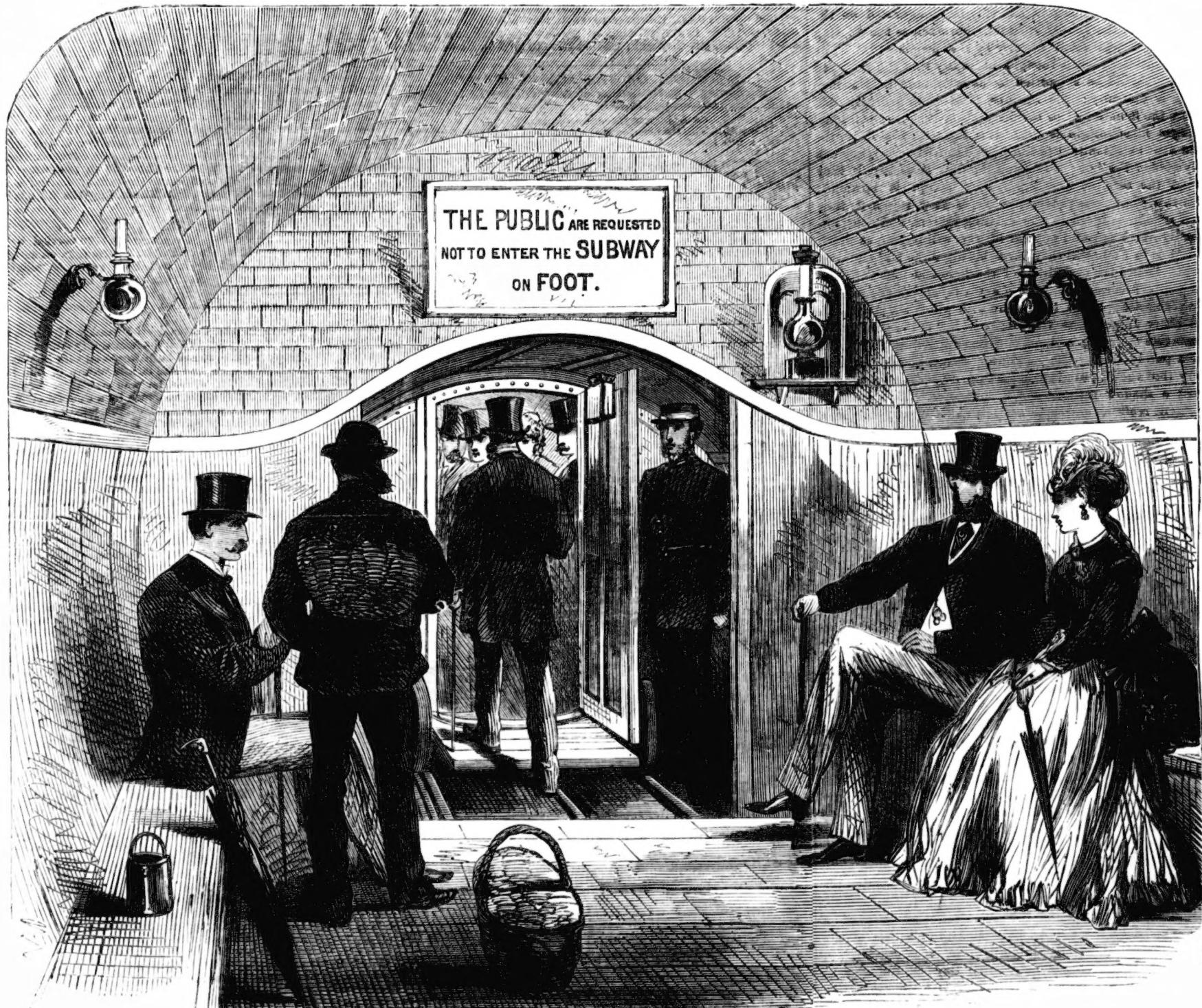
## POLITICAL PARADOxes.

THE politics of England and of France are probably equally fertile in paradoxes; but it is seldom that such phenomena, of an almost identical character, are exhibited contemporaneously in each. And yet both in Paris and London we have seen, within a few days, Conservatives seemingly showing more liberality than Liberals; Imperialists more democratic than Democrats; reactionary Churchmen more eager to break down exclusive privileges than reforming—some think revolutionary—statesmen. Here at home, the question concerned the abolition of denominational religious tests at an important University; and Conservatives joined with Radicals in supporting the proposition, while the Prime Minister—not generally supposed to be an advocate of exclusiveness—opposed it. That looks very paradoxical. In France, the point in dispute is whether the proposed changes in the Constitution shall be submitted to a *plebiscitum*—that is, whether these changes shall be directly voted upon by the people. In favour of a plebiscite are the Emperor and the extreme Imperialists of the Right—the men who have always been opposed to popular liberty and supporters of the despotism of "personal government;" while the Left

Centre and Left (the Liberals, Republicans, Irreconcilables) vehemently denounce the scheme. That is to say, the French Democrats oppose the apparently very democratic measure of a direct appeal to the people; while the friends of Absolutism support it. That, too, looks very paradoxical. The French and the English paradoxes, however, are both capable of explanation, and their occurrence is not at all difficult to understand when the circumstances of each case are looked into.

First, to make an end of the home question, the British paradox arose in this way: On the evening of April 1, Mr. Fawcett, the Radical member for Brighton, called the attention of the House of Commons to a memorial lately presented to the Prime Minister from the Professors and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, proposing that the religious tests heretofore exacted at that seat of learning should be abolished, and that all the emoluments, powers, advantages, and privileges appertaining to the Irish University should practically be thrown open to men of all denominations. Mr. Fawcett furthermore moved a resolution to the effect that the House regarded the above-mentioned memorial with satisfaction, and was of opinion

that it was highly expedient that the Government should, with the least delay possible, give effect to the prayer of the memorial by introducing a measure which would not only free the fellowships, scholarships, and other emoluments and honours of Trinity College, Dublin, from all religious disabilities, but which would further provide that those who are not members of the Episcopal Church might, within a reasonable time, obtain an adequate influence in the government of the college. This proposal was seconded by the Hon. D. R. Plunket, junior Conservative member for the University of Dublin, and a descendant, we suppose, of some one or other of the "Irish Hannibals," as the sons of the great Lord Plunket were wont to be called. Dr. Ball, senior member for the University and one of Mr. Disraeli's ablest lieutenants in the House, supported the proposition, which was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and on a division (nominally for adjournment of the debate, but really on the merits of the resolution) was rejected, though it commanded ninety-six votes—many of them those of Conservative gentlemen. Now, the curious thing about this matter is that Conservatives should be found supporting a proposal so very reasonable—and withal



THE TOWER SUBWAY: WAITING-ROOM AND ENTRY TO THE OMNIBUS.



liberal—while the chief of a Liberal Cabinet should so decidedly set his face against it as to declare that he would regard an adverse vote as indicating want of confidence in himself and his colleagues. The Premier's reasons for so doing are intelligible enough, though whether they be entirely satisfactory is another matter. The Ministry, said Mr. Gladstone, came into office to settle Irish difficulties. They settled the Church difficulty last year: that was enough for one Session. They are dealing with the land question now: that will be enough for this Session. They mean to deal with the entire education question in Ireland next year, when the condition of Trinity College and everything thereto belonging will fall to be considered. Hence why he declined to commit himself in any way just now. The position of the Conservative supporters of Mr. Fawcett is less intelligible; though, could we be assured of their opposition to denominational education in other parts of the realm as well as in Ireland, it would be much more satisfactory. But that is just the difficulty we feel with these gentlemen. One knows not where to have them. They oppose denominational education in Ireland, lest the Roman Catholics should obtain advantages; and they support it in England, where they believe the Established Church will be able to secure the largest measure of control. That looks more like holding on where they can and letting go where they cannot, than broad, philosophic statesmanship. We wish they would be consistent with themselves, and, carrying their principles out, free Oxford and Cambridge at the same time as they emancipate Trinity College, Dublin. We shall be glad to help them in both jobs, if they will but leave off paradox, and go in for the work heartily. It will be noticed that this aberration into seeming Liberalism occurred on the 1st of April; but whether or not that fact had anything to do with the action of our Conservative friends, we cannot undertake to say.

A word or two now as to the French paradox, which arises in this fashion: By the Constitution of 1852 the duty of "guarding the Constitution" was committed to the Senate, which alone was to have power, on the suggestion of the Emperor, of making changes therein; the Legislative Body, though empowered to *vote* laws, being, until very recently, denied the privilege of *initiating* legislation: that is, the representatives of the people could only discuss and vote upon propositions submitted to them, but could originate no measure whatever. This last disability is now removed; and it is further proposed to denude the Senate of its exclusive guardianship of the Constitution. It is still declared, however, that changes therein can only be inaugurated on the suggestion of the Emperor. And, inasmuch as the existing Constitution was voted directly by the people—that is, by way of plebiscite—it is thought necessary that the proposed changes should be submitted to the same ordeal. But here arises a difficulty: the Senatus Consultum recently laid before the Senate retains the declaration that Constitutional changes must originate with the Emperor; and if the document be submitted to the people in that form, they can only vote "Yes" or "No" upon it; that is to say, if they accept the Senatus Consultum, they accept it burdened with this obnoxious proviso; while, if they reject it, they must remain subject to the existing system, and constitutional government and popular liberty will remain as much a shadow in France as they have been for the last eighteen years. Hence the opposition of the Left and Left Centre—the really Liberal sections of the Chamber—to the scheme of a plebiscite; hence the favour with which the Arcadians and other Imperialists view it; and hence the paradox of Democrats opposing and Absolutists supporting what looks like a purely democratic measure. Some people seem to fancy that the dispute is about a form rather than a reality; about a shadow rather than a substance. But as forms represent realities, and shadows exist in virtue of substances, the Legislative Body have good reasons for their opposition. The Emperor, acting on the old monarchical figment that the Sovereign is the source of liberty as well as of honour, claims the sole right of originating constitutional changes; while the Corps Législatif, maintaining that the people are the real source of liberty, law, and power, refuse to acknowledge the Emperor's claim, and demand the right, as representatives of the people, to originate—or at least to discuss—constitutional as well as legislative and financial projects. Furthermore, they say that so long as the Constitution exists merely by virtue of the Emperor's will, and can be changed or abrogated at his pleasure, there is no real guarantee for liberty; for, inasmuch as the empire and the Constitution of 1852 came into being primarily by grace of bayonets, and only secondarily by vote of the people—the vote having been given under the shadow of the bayonets—the same agencies may be employed to revert to absolute government as were used in founding it. The Emperor took away popular liberty once; he is only now giving back a part when he can no longer retain the whole; and if liberty, as embodied in a constitution, is still to be under his sole control, there is no guarantee that he may not enact a second coup-d'état, and make himself absolute once more—by grace of bayonets and under cover of a plebiscite. These, briefly stated, are the views of French Liberals; and, looking at the matter with our English eyes, we must say that they seem to us to have very considerable force, and to fully explain the paradox of Liberals—nay, Republicans—objecting to the democratic measure of a direct appeal to the people, as well as the action of the extreme Imperialists in supporting it, who, perchance, fancy that the Emperor may some day be induced to exercise the power reserved to him, and overthrow liberty once more. The fears of the one party and the hopes of

the other may be baseless—we hope they are; but, taking everything into account, they are not altogether without justification.

#### THE TOWER SUBWAY.

THE new tunnel under the Thames, which but three years ago was laughed at as an idle scheme and condemned as a wanton waste of money, has now been opened to the public. Mr. Barlow, the engineer of the work, has kept his promise to finish the undertaking in a year, and within the cost of £16,000. Without ceremony numerous privileged visitors "inaugurated" the traffic on the 29th ult. A little beyond the Inland Revenue Office, on Tower-hill, an exaggerated kind of iron sentry-box, rising apparently out of the waggon and carts which are occasionally clustered on this historical eminence, guided the stranger to the spot of which he was in quest. A small, open-mouthed crowd, mostly of the genus ragamuffin, pressed around the liveried sentinel to whom the gates of the dark abyss were intrusted. Some of the gentlemen who had been provided with tickets approached timidly, heard the rattle of the machinery, glanced nervously at the black pit which they would have to descend, and hastily retreated. It need hardly be added that these exhibitions of anxiety were ludicrously groundless. Indeed, should the subway turn out to be as financially prosperous as it is safe and easy, the shareholders will pocket a handsome dividend. The mysterious-looking thoroughfare admits of a very brief description. It is a well-constructed tubular iron bridge, about a quarter of a mile long, and 7 ft. in diameter, sunk bodily into the bed of the Thames, so as to be snugly embedded in the London clay through its entire distance. Nowhere is the subway nearer than 22 ft. to the water, and in places it is as much as 50 ft. distant—an important fact to bear in mind in comparing the subway with the Old Thames Tunnel, over the arches of which there were here and there but 4 ft. to the water. The subway, in point of fact, dips at the rate of 1 in 30. At present the Tower-hill station at the one end, and the Tooley-street station at the other, are more useful than ornamental, especially when the cage by which passengers are taken down is at the bottom. We use the word "cage" because of its resemblance to that familiar object of the mining districts, but it is in reality rather a nicely-padded little apartment, semicircular in shape, and with cushioned seat for four or six. Into this the passenger enters, and the doors are shut. There is a rumble, a rattle, a consciousness of steady downward motion, and an intention, perhaps, to remark to your neighbour that it is all very pleasant; but any such reflection is nipped in the bud by the termination of the journey, which has occupied about the time it would take to count a dozen. The distance is only 50 ft. Through a small but comfortably-appointed waiting room you enter a long, low carriage, with seats for seven on each side. The signal is given, the drum begins to revolve, the wire rope twines swiftly round it, the pretty omnibus answers to the strain, and in about 60 sec. the subterranean passage of the Thames has been accomplished. Safety is secured in the shafts by an unusually powerful clip; in the subway by the single line of tram-rails upon which collision is impossible. At times, a listener in the centre of the subway can hear strange noises, said to be the reverberation of paddles beating the river overhead and the sounds of hammering and thumping on board vessels. This subway is important as the establishment of a principle which may exercise a powerful influence upon our metropolitan locomotion. There is every reason for believing that before long it will be applied up and down the river to an extent but little imagined just now. The Tower-hill fares at present are fixed at a penny and twopence, but they will probably have to be reduced one half.

#### THE CANONS OF THE ROMAN CHURCH.

The following is a translation of the "Canones de Ecclesia," which have just been published by the *Allgemeine Zeitung*:

##### I.—OF GOD, THE CREATOR OF ALL THINGS.

1. If anyone denies the one true God as creator of the visible and invisible, let him be accursed.
2. If anyone is not ashamed to declare that nothing exists beyond matter, let him be accursed.
3. If anyone says that the substance and the essence of God and of all things are one and the same, let him be accursed.
4. If anyone does not admit that the world, and all things that are in it, have been produced in their whole substance by God out of nothing, or says that God has not created them unconditionally by his own free will, but has created them by the same necessity which causes self-love, or denies that the world has been created for the glory of God, let him be accursed.

Furthermore, we wish to exhort all to guard themselves against the deceptions of those who, in order to conceal the godlessness of their teaching, misuse the most holy names of the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Redemption, the Resurrection, and others, by turning the venerable mysteries of the Christian religion into the most perverted notions of Pantheism.

##### II.—OF REVELATION.

1. If anyone denies that the one true God, our Creator and Lord, may be recognised with certainty by his creature through the natural light of human understanding, let him be accursed.
2. If anyone says it is impossible or inadmissible that man should be taught about God, and the veneration which is due to Him, by Divine revelation, let him be accursed.
3. If anyone says that man cannot be raised by Divine assistance to supernatural knowledge, but can and must attain by his own efforts to the possession of all that is true and good, let him be accursed.
4. If anyone does not accept the entire books of the Holy Scripture with all their parts, as confirmed by the Holy Synod of Trent, as holy and canonical, or denies that they have been inspired by God, let him be accursed.

##### III.—OF FAITH.

1. If anyone says that human understanding is so independent that faith cannot be required of it by God, let him be accursed.
2. If anyone says that Divine faith cannot be distinguished from natural science, which has for its object religious or moral truth, and that it is therefore not necessary that revealed truth should be believed because of the authority of a revealing God, let him be accursed.
3. If anyone says that it is impossible that Divine revelation should be made credible by outward signs, and that therefore men are only led to believe by their own internal knowledge, let him be accursed.

4. If anyone says that miracles could not have occurred, and that therefore all descriptions of them, including those in the Scriptures, are to be regarded as fables and myths; or if he says that miracles could never be certainly ascertained, and that therefore the Divine origin of the Christian religion cannot by them be properly proved, let him be accursed.

5. If anyone says that the faith with which Christians agree in the preaching of the Gospel is only a conviction produced by the necessary arguments of human science, or that the grace of God is only necessary for the living faith which shows itself in active charity, let him be accursed.

6. If anyone says that the condition of the faithful and that of those who have not yet arrived at the true faith are equal, so that a Catholic believer is at liberty to doubt the doctrine which has been taught him by his Church until its credibility and truth are established by scientific evidence, let him be accursed.

##### IV.—OF FAITH AND THE UNDERSTANDING.

1. If anyone says that there are no true mysteries, properly so-called, in Divine revelation, but that all the doctrines of the faith could be recognised and proved by the educated understanding from natural principles, let him be accursed.
2. If anyone says that human sciences should be treated without any regard to supernatural revelation, or that the conclusions derived from these sciences, even when they are opposed to Catholic doctrine, cannot be forbidden by the Church, let him be accursed.

3. If anyone says that it is permitted to adhere to or participate in the opinions condemned by the Church, in so far only as they are not declared heretical, let him be accursed.

4. If anyone says it is possible that meanings may in any case be given, in accordance with the progress of science, to the doctrines of the Church which is different from those recognised by the Church, let him be accursed.

We therefore conjure, in the exercise of the duties of our high pastoral office, all faithful Christians, and especially those who exercise inspectorial or educational functions; and we command, in virtue of the authority of Jesus Christ our God and Saviour, that they should labour zealously to remove these errors and spread the light of the purest faith. But as it is not sufficient to avoid heretical corruption, if the errors are not also carefully escaped from which are more less connected with it, we exhort all in their office to observe the constitutions and decrees through which such corrupt opinions, which cannot here be all specified, are condemned and forbidden by the Holy See.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

##### FRANCE.

The committee of the Senate are actively engaged in examining the Senatus Consultum, and will probably vote it without discussion. It is reported that the question of the succession of the Prince Imperial will form one of the bases of the plebiscitum, and that the Council of State will be abolished.

In the French Chamber, on Monday, the debate on the proposed plebiscitum took place. M. Grévy maintained that the Emperor, by reserving to himself this right of appeal, became the sole constituent power. The plebiscitum, he declared, had always been an instrument of despotism, and a means of confiscating liberty. This view was opposed by M. Ollivier. He compared the privilege of the Emperor to have recourse to an appeal to the people with that of a constitutional Sovereign to make peace or war, and dissolve Parliament. He admitted that a plebiscitum might become an instrument of despotism, but said that the same reproach could be urged against a Chamber with full powers. M. Ollivier then announced that the Ministry, having perceived that the reforms already effected and those proposed touched the essential bases of the Constitution of 1852, had resolved to submit the Senatus Consultum to the people, who would pronounce their opinion upon it in perfect liberty. An exciting scene occurred on Tuesday. Baron Jerome David, in defending the plebiscitum proposed by the Government, said that the Emperor was authorised in the interest of the national welfare even to confiscate political liberties, and he proceeded to argue that eighteen years of personal government had given to France order and security, when he was interrupted by M. Pelletan, who exclaimed "Shame and crime!" This produced violent excitement in the Chamber, and M. Pelletan was called to order by the President. M. Gambetta maintained that a plebiscitum was only legitimate after a discussion fully enlightening the conscience of the people, and that the questions to be decided by the plebiscitum should be drawn up and studied by the national representatives. He demanded that the Ministry should derive from the present circumstances the virility necessary to secure the conditions indispensable to the sincerity of the plebiscitum. Examining the present system, M. Gambetta said that the Imperial Government was incompatible with Parliamentarianism. The sitting was here suspended for a few minutes. On the reassembling of the House M. Gambetta resumed his speech. He argued that the Republican form of government was the only one under which it was possible to realise liberty, and he pointed out that the new Constitution contained five violations of Democratic principles—namely, hereditary legislators, the immobility of the Constitution, two Chambers, the irresponsibility of the Executive power, and the withdrawal of the constituent power from the nation. In conclusion, M. Gambetta demanded that the Chamber should impose its will upon the Ministry. M. Ollivier replied, and the Chamber finally adopted the following order of the day, which was accepted by the Government:—"That the Chamber, after having heard the declarations of the Ministry, and being confident of the latter's devotion to the Imperial and Parliamentary Government, passes to the order of the day." This motion was passed by 227 votes against 43.

Some of the Paris papers state that the appeal of the French Government to the people is to take place on Easter Sunday, the 17th inst.; others fix the event for the 24th. Since the coup-d'état there have been two plebiscita. On the occasion of the first, establishing the Constitution of 1852, the votes were 7,473,431 for, and 641,351 against. The plebiscitum of December, 1852, establishing the Empire, was voted by 7,828,189 against 253,145.

It is reported in Paris that the French Government intend to send a fresh note to Rome, which will be communicated simultaneously to the Pope and the Ecumenical Council.

The Châlons camp will open this year on June 1 and close on Sept. 1. Its duration will thus be three months. The camp is to be commanded by General Frossard, the Governor of the Prince Imperial. The Prince himself will remain in the camp six weeks; and the Emperor and Empress are expected to make a somewhat long stay there. In addition to the usual manoeuvres and practices, there are to be operations illustrating the attack and defence of permanent fortifications.

##### SPAIN.

In the Spanish Cortes a vote of censure has been carried by 78 votes to 75 against the Minister of Public Instruction, on account of his announcement that he intended to suppress religious education in the schools. Notwithstanding this vote, Senor Echegaray remains in office.

General Prim has sprained his foot, and has been confined to his bed.

There was a scene in the Cortes last Saturday afternoon in consequence of the Deputy Suner Capdeviella coolly entering and assuming his former seat. It had been supposed that he was in France or Naples, whither he had fled on the failure of the late Republican insurrection, in which he was a leader. In his absence he had been condemned to death by a Council of War. Senors Figueras, Castellar, and several others tried to persuade him to retire, but he firmly refused. Eventually, after great pressure, he retired to the President's room. The Cortes subsequently held a secret Session, and he left in a coach about seven o'clock, according to some statements, for Gerona, to be delivered over to the military tribunal which sentenced him; but other reports are to the effect that he left for the frontier, to be allowed to escape. The general impression is (according to the *Times* correspondent at Madrid) that he is insane.

Sunday being the day appointed for the drawing of lots for the conscription, the results were verified peacefully in most parts of the country, but there were serious riots in some places. In Malaga some police officers were wounded. In Salamanca, Tordera, Huelva, and Castellon crowds of people broke into the places where the drawing was going on and interrupted the proceedings. In the two latter towns they destroyed the ballot-boxes. In Bejar seventy youths fled to the mountains after being drawn as conscripts. In Cartagena and La Granza the military had to enforce the drawing. In Barcelona the drawing had to be postponed till Monday, when serious disturbances arose, resulting in the formation of a barricade. There was fighting there and at Sanz and at Gracia, two neighbouring peninsulas, and many persons were wounded both among the troops and the people. The province has been declared in a state of siege. The troops remain loyal. It is rumoured that outbreaks have occurred at Cadiz and Valencia; but these reports want confirmation, the telegraphic communication being interrupted.

##### PORUGAL.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Chambers last week announced that friendly relations subsist between Portugal and foreign Powers. Among the measures enumerated in the Speech from the Throne as about to be submitted to the Chambers this Session is a bill establishing Ministerial responsibility.

##### AUSTRIA.

Forty-nine members of the Austrian Chambers have resigned their seats. They represent Galicia, Bukovina, Carinthia, and Istria. Bohemia and Dalmatia being no longer represented in the Assembly, only about 130 members are left out of a total of 200. Should any of those remaining be unable, from illness or other causes, to attend, it will be impossible to transact any business, as there will not be sufficient members to form a House.

The Emperor has declined the recommendation of his Cabinet to dissolve the provincial Diets the deputies of which have withdrawn from the Reichsrath. In consequence of this refusal the Cis-Leithan Ministers have resigned, and the Emperor has intrusted to Count Potozki the formation of a new Cabinet.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES

M. de Lonyay, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, will leave Pesth for Vienna after the Easter holidays. M. Kerka polgi is designated as his successor. Count Miko de Hidveg, Minister of Public Works, and M. de Gorove, Minister of Commerce, have resigned. At a conference of members of the Deak party it has been agreed to accept the settlement of the military frontier question.

## GREECE.

The British Minister at Athens has protested against the loan of 9,000,000 drachmas, contracted recently by the Hellenic Government, on the ground that, in accordance with the Treaty of 1862, Greece is bound to pay in preference the loan guaranteed by the three Powers.

## EGYPT.

The conclusion of a new Daira loan is announced. The amount is £1,000,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent, and is taken by the contractors at the price of 70. It is generally believed in Alexandria that the Porte has protested against the operation. It is, however, officially stated in Cairo that the news published relative to the new loan is incorrect. The loan has been contracted by the administration of the Viceroy's private property, which is independent of the Egyptian Government. The funds are destined for the purchase of sugar-refining machines, the construction of railways through the private property of the Khedive, and the greater extension of sugar-cane culture. It is also incorrect that the Porte has addressed any observation to the Government of the Viceroy to prevent the conclusion of the loan without the previous sanction of the Porte.

## HAYTI.

Intelligence from Hayti announces that General Sageni was inaugurated President of the Republic for four years on the 20th ult. A picket of rebels still menaced Aux Cayes.

## CANADA.

The Canadian Government has received notice from the British Minister at Washington of an intended Fenian raid along the whole frontier on April 15. The authorities are fully prepared for such a movement.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes particulars of the shooting of one Thomas Scott, an Irishman, lately residing in Canada, by Riel, at Fort Garry, on March 3. The only charge against Scott was that he had escaped from prison with other Canadians, and joined the late movement of Major Coulton against Riel's Administration. It was also alleged that he had used offensive language, but this was denied. He was executed the day after his pretended trial, an additional day's delay, urged by Mr. Donald Smith and the clergyman attending him, being refused. The whole settlement is reported to be in terror of Riel and his armed followers.

## JAPAN.

Letters from Japan state that the arrangements are completed for a line of railway—the first in the country—to connect Jeddo and Osaka, the new and old capitals of the empire, a distance of 300 miles. There are also to be branches from Jeddo to Yokohama, and from Osaka to Tsuruga. The work will belong to the Japanese Government; but it is to be carried out under the advice of English engineers appointed by Mr. H. N. Lay, who has selected Mr. Edward Morel as principal engineer. An English loan of one million sterling is to be raised to meet the costs, and this will be secured not only by the line itself, but by a mortgage on the Customs duties collected at the ports. From three to five years is to be allowed for completion.

## INDIA.

The Indian Budget was laid before the Council, at Calcutta, last Saturday. For 1868-9 there was a deficit between income and expenditure of £2,774,030, and for 1869-70 a deficit of £625,594; while for 1870-1 a surplus is estimated of £163,440. For 1870-1 the income tax is to be 3½ per cent, it having averaged 1½ per cent in 1869-70. There is to be no other change in taxation. The salt duties remain. In the army estimates for 1870-1 a reduction of expenditure is shown of £734,551. For public works the expenditure in 1870-1 is not to exceed four millions. There is a large balance in hand from the sum raised in 1869-70. Two millions are to be raised by loans in England; but, for the present, no new loan is to be raised in India.

General Gordon has been suspended from the command of the Poonah division by the Governor of Bombay. This event is causing much discussion in military circles, but no particulars have as yet transpired.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA is now so far perfect that electricity outstrips the course of the sun, as it frequently happens that messages transmitted from Calcutta at noon to London are delivered by the Indo-European Telegraph Company at 10.30 a.m. The communication between London and Teheran (the terminus of the Indian Government lines) is actually instantaneous.

DEATH OF GENERAL GREY.—We regret to announce the death of General the Hon. Charles Grey, who expired shortly before ten o'clock on Thursday night week, at his residence at St. James's Palace. The late General was the second son of Charles, second Earl Grey, by the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Ponsonby, only daughter of Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby. He was born March 15, 1804, consequently he had recently entered his sixty-seventh year. He married, July 26, 1836, Caroline Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Harville Farquhar-Bort, who survives him, and by whom he leaves issue an only son, Albert Henry George, and several daughters; the eldest, Sibyl Mary, is married to the Duke of St. Albans. He entered the Army in 1820, and was, in 1831, returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Wycombe, which he represented till 1837. He was appointed Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty the Queen shortly after her accession, and in that capacity accompanied Prince Albert to England when he came from Germany to be married to the Queen. In 1849 he succeeded Mr. G. E. Anson as treasurer and private secretary to the Prince Consort—an appointment he held up to the death of the latter. In 1866 he was appointed one of the joint keepers of the Queen's Privy Purse, and in May, 1867, to the confidential position of Private Secretary to her Majesty, which office he held up to his death. The late General Grey was the author of "Life and Opinions of Charles, second Earl Grey," and had edited several of the works written by her Majesty for publication. He also supervised the Hon. Mrs. Grey's recent work—"A Narrative of the Prince and Princess of Wales's Tour in the East."

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE INDIANS.—A national example of a refusal to bear arms has been exhibited only once to the world; but that one example has proved all that humanity could desire, and all that scepticism could demand, in favour of our argument. Pennsylvania was colonised by men who believed that war is absolutely incompatible with Christianity, and therefore resolved not to practise it. Having determined not to fight, they maintained no soldiers, and possessed no arms. They planted themselves in a country surrounded by savages who knew they were unarmed. Plunderers might have robbed them without retaliation, and armies might have slaughtered them without resistance. If they did not give a temptation to outrage, no temptation could be given. But these were the people who possessed their country in security, while those around them were trembling for their existence. This was a land of peace, whilst every other was a land of war. The conclusion is inevitable, although it is extraordinary—they were in no need of arms because they would not use them. These Indians were sufficiently ready to commit outrages upon other States, and often visited them with that sort of desolation and slaughter which might be expected of men whom civilisation had not reclaimed from cruelty, and whom religion had not awed into forbearance. "But," says Clarkson, "whatever the quarrels of the Indians were with others, they uniformly respected, and held, as it were, sacred the territories of William Penn." "The Pennsylvanians," says Oldmixon, "never lost man, woman, or child by them, which neither the colony of Maryland, nor that of Virginia could say, no more than the great colony of New England." The security and quiet of Pennsylvania was not a transient freedom from war, such as might accidentally happen to any nation. She continued to enjoy it "for more than seventy years," says Prout, "and subsisted in the midst of six Indian nations without so much as a militia for her defence." "The Pennsylvanians," observes Clarkson, "became safe without the ordinary means of safety. The constable's staff was the only instrument of authority amongst them for the greater part of a century; and never, during the administration of Penn, or that of his proper successors, was there a quarrel or a war." And when was the security of Pennsylvania molested, and its peace destroyed? When the men who had directed its counsels, and who would not engage in war, were cut-voted in its Legislature; when they supposed that there was greater security in the sword than in Christianity became the predominating body. From that hour, the Pennsylvanians transferred their confidence in Christian principles to a confidence in their arms; and from that hour to this they have been subject to war.—*Dymond's Essays on Morality*.

## THE BOMBAY AND ONEIDA CASE.

The *Overland China Mail* contains the following decision of the Court of Yokohama in reference to the above case:

"The questions before this Court are two:—First, Was the injury sustained by the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Bombay brought about by the fault of her commander, Mr. Eyre? Second, After the collision between the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Bombay and the United States corvette Oneida had taken place, what was the conduct of the master of the former vessel? To enable the Court to decide the first question, we have before us shortly the following evidence:—Mr. Eyre states that at about 6.30 p.m. (corrected time) on Jan. 24 last, having passed the lighthouse situated on Kanonsaki, his attention was called by the sound of a gong, struck twice, to the fact that a vessel was approaching him on his port bow. He thereupon looked through his glass and perceived a bright light half a point on his port bow, and immediately afterwards he saw the two side-lights of the approaching steamer. He imagined that this steamer (which it is ascertained was the United States corvette Oneida) was about one mile distant from the Bombay, and immediately gave the order to port the helm, thus shutting out the Oneida's green light and opening her red light. Not content with this, he gave a second order, 'hard a-port,' and turned on his steam-whistle. He supposed this to have occurred some five or six minutes before the collision took place, which would place about a mile or a mile and a half between the two steamers at this point. He kept his helm hard a-port until suddenly he saw the Oneida, under full sail and steam, standing across his bows. Upon this he stopped his engines; and then, seeing that a collision was imminent, put his helm hard a-starboard, so as to bring his vessel round, and, if possible, pass the Oneida on her starboard side. The endeavour, however, proved ineffectual to avert the collision, and the Bombay struck the Oneida on her starboard quarter. The vessels separated, and the Bombay's helm was at once put to port in order to clear her stern and boats and save a second collision. On the other hand, Mr. Yates, who was the officer in charge of the deck of the Oneida on this occasion, gave the Court a totally different account of the occurrence. He stated that the Bombay's masthead light was reported to him by the starboard look-out man as being in sight some fifteen or sixteen minutes before the collision took place—say, at about 6.25 p.m. by his own account—and about half a point on his starboard bow. That at this time the Oneida, which had been heading E.S. by E., was just recovering her former course—viz., S. by E., a quarter E. That the Bombay came round Kanonsaki, passing to starboard bow. That at this time he thought the Bombay must have been three miles off, but that the Oneida was kept on her course, as both he and the navigating officer thought that the Bombay would pass to starboard. Presently (the navigating officer having left the deck) he saw the Bombay at the distance of about a mile, three points on his starboard bow, and heading directly for his green light. The opening up of all three lights of the Bombay at this instant, showing him that she was approaching with a port helm, he at once gave the order to starboard. He believed that he opened the Bombay's three lights some three minutes before the collision, so that the vessels must have been about a mile apart at that moment. Now these two statements are utterly irreconcileable; and, though the collision is accounted for by each of them, it certainly never could have occurred if both are correct. It is, therefore, necessary to look farther, and see in how far each is substantiated. The statement of Mr. Eyre is borne out in all its material points by the evidence of the pilot and chief officer, who were on the bridge with him; and also by that of all the officers of the Bombay who are able to testify to the circumstances. With regard to Mr. Yates's statement, however, the starboard look-out man of the Oneida affirms that, at about fifteen minutes previous to the collision, he reported to Mr. Yates that he saw a mast-head light right ahead; and that as soon as he could make out one of her side lights, he reported her green light between half a point and a point on the Oneida's starboard bow. About a minute or a minute and a half after that he reported the steamer (Bombay) about four or five points on his starboard bow, and coming right for the Oneida's green light. But at no time did he see the Bombay's red light before the collision took place. The helmsman asserts that he heard the Bombay reported three different times by the look-out to the officer of the watch—first, half a point on his starboard bow; second, a point and a half on his starboard bow; and, thirdly, as coming right for the Oneida; that he received an order to starboard, then to steady, and then to let the ship come on her course again after the second report had been made; and that, after the third report had been made, Mr. Yates again told him to starboard, after doing which he saw the Bombay's mast-head light about five points on the starboard side of the foremast; and that he kept his helm hard a-starboard until he heard an order given to port—and as he was in the act of obeying this order the two ships came into collision. It will be seen that the statements of Mr. Yates, the look-out man, and the helmsman are more or less conflicting; but it may be gathered from them that, when the Bombay's three lights should have been seen by the look-out man as well as by Mr. Yates, she was about three points on the Oneida's starboard bow, about a mile distant, and porting her helm. Mr. Yates states that at this moment he gave the order 'starboard,' and then 'hard starboard.' If these orders had been promptly obeyed, the Court is of opinion that the ships could not have come into collision. But the statement of Albert Ruggart, the helmsman, shows that the Oneida's head was about S.E. when she struck, by which it would appear that she had only come up three points in three minutes, so that Mr. Yates's orders could not have been promptly obeyed. Hence it is impossible to account for the collision by the statements of the survivors of the Oneida if they are unreservedly accepted. We are of opinion that when Mr. Muldaur said to Mr. Yates that he could not go any further to the port or eastern shore, and ordered him to resume his course, for fear of running on to the Saratoga spit, he should, knowing that it was his duty to get out of the way of an approaching vessel on his starboard bow, at once have brought the Bombay on his port bow instead of simply resuming his course. That if when a collision was seen to be imminent the same promptness had been shown by the Oneida in porting her helm as was shown by the Bombay in putting her helm hard a-starboard, it might possibly have been averted; while its effects, had it occurred, would certainly have been far less serious. It is shown by the evidence of the Oneida's officers that at no time was the Oneida's speed slackened after the Bombay was considered to be persistently breaking a rule of the road by porting; the Oneida's helm was, nevertheless, kept a-starboard; and thus the judgment required to be exercised in order to counteract the presumed mismanagement of an approaching steamer was not shown. These observations are not made as judgment upon the management of the Oneida, which is beyond the province of this Court to consider; but simply in order to institute such a comparison as is necessary to show the grounds upon which the Court arrives at its conclusion. If the statements of Mr. Eyre, his pilot, and officers are to be believed, we judge that he was right in keeping on the starboard side of the channel; that he acted perfectly right in porting his helm as soon as he saw the Oneida's lights on the port bow. We judge that he should have slackened speed as soon as he saw the Oneida's lights; that he acted rightly in stopping his engines; that he had no time, after stopping his engines, to reverse them; and that he exercised a sound judgment in starboarding his helm when he saw that a collision was imminent, and that the Oneida's helm was kept to starboard. Upon a comparison of the foregoing statements we find that the damage which has been sustained by the Bombay is not attributable to any default on the part of the commander, Mr. Eyre. As regards the second question which this Court is called upon to decide—viz., the conduct of Mr. Eyre after the collision had taken place—it may be observed that it has not been without long and serious deliberation among ourselves, and most careful consideration of all the evidence adduced, that we arrived at a unanimous decision,

We find from the evidence before us that on a dark starlight night, Jan. 24 last, the steam-ship Bombay, through no fault of her commander, Mr. Eyre, came in to collision with the U.S. corvette Oneida in the vicinity of Saratoga spit, situated some ten miles from Yokohama. That the effect of this collision on the Bombay was comparatively slight. That guns were fired from the Oneida as signals of distress from ten to fifteen minutes after the collision took place. That the report of these guns were not heard nor were the flashes seen on board the Bombay. That, after the collision, the fact of the Bombay having been hailed from the Oneida was reported to Mr. Eyre. That Mr. Eyre only knew that some of the upper works of the Oneida had been carried away, and was unaware of the amount of injury sustained by the Oneida. That the Bombay was a mail-steamer carrying passengers and cargo, and built in compartments, only one of which was reported to him as making water fast. That the whole extent of injury sustained by the Bombay was not ascertained till the day following the collision. That immediately after the collision it was not considered to be serious; for, had it been so, it is natural to suppose that the knowledge of the pilot would have been availed of, and the Bombay run on to the Saratoga spit. That, in our opinion, no danger to his vessel, passengers, and cargo was apprehended by Mr. Eyre. That from the questions he asked the pilot he evidently thought that the Oneida might possibly have sustained serious injury. That he waited at the most five minutes after the collision to see if signals of distress were made from the Oneida. That after his ship again proceeded he gave no orders that a lookout should be kept in the direction of the Oneida. That had he, or anyone else, been keeping a proper lookout, the flash of the Oneida's guns must have been seen, though their report might not have been heard. Under all these circumstances, it becomes our duty to pronounce whether, in our opinion, he was justified in proceeding on his voyage without waiting to ascertain whether the Oneida was in need of assistance. We recognise the fact that Mr. Eyre was placed in a position of great difficulty and doubt, and in circumstances under which he was called upon to decide promptly; but we regret to have to record it as our opinion that he acted hastily and ill-advisedly in that, instead of waiting and endeavouring to render assistance to the Oneida, he, without having reason to believe that his own vessel was in a perilous condition, proceeded on his voyage. This conduct constitutes, in our opinion, a breach of the 33rd section of the 63rd chapter of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act of 1862, and we therefore feel called upon to suspend Mr. Eyre's certificate for six calendar months from this date.

"(Signed)—FRED. LOWDER, H.M. Consul, President of the Court, L.S.; ARTHUR TINKLAR, R.N., Commander H.M.S. Ocean; DAVID MOORE, Staff Commander H.M.S. Ocean; JOHN GILFILLAN, Master British steam-ship Sultan.

"Feb. 11, 1870."

The United States Secretary to the Navy has presented to the House of Representatives a report on the loss of the Oneida, in which he says that, from an examination of the testimony before the Court of Inquiry, and evidence in the possession of the Naval Department, and also of the testimony of the master, Yates, the officer on board the Oneida at the collision, it is the opinion of the Department that the Oneida, when she was struck, was steaming her proper course out to sea from the harbour; that the ship was well commanded; that the discipline on board was good; and that all necessary precautions had been taken by her commander to ensure the safe navigation of the vessel and prevent a collision. The opinion arrived at is that the disaster occurred through the bad navigation of the Bombay. But (it is added) whatever doubt might exist as to the responsibility for the collision, there could hardly be a question as to the conduct of the captain of the Bombay after the collision, who is said to have shown a reckless disregard for human life and of the common obligations of humanity. The House has ordered the Secretary of the Navy to institute an official inquiry into the subject.

THE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED OF THE HON. AND REV. W. WODEHOUSE, youngest son of the first Baron Wodehouse, and great uncle of the present Earl of Kimberley. He was born in 1782, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1804, and some time afterwards was elected a Fellow of All Souls'. In 1811 he was presented by Lord Wodehouse to the rectory of Hingham, Norfolk, which he held to the time of his death. The living, which is worth about £1000 a year, is in the gift of the Earl of Kimberley.

## HOW ALLEGED LUNATICS ARE DEALT WITH IN FRANCE.

The Paris *Figaro* supplies very curious details respecting the cause célèbre now pending before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, which is as yet unreported by the law papers. The case in question is an action for "sequestration"—the French for illegal imprisonment—brought by a certain M. Teulat against Prince Raymond de Broglie and a medical man, Dr. Gerard de Cailloux. M. Teulat, the plaintiff, is a young man who, being a good scholar, had embraced private tutorship, and in the course of the year 1865 he became private resident tutor to the children of Prince Auguste de Broglie, brother of the defendant, nephew to the late and cousin to the present Duke. For three years he continued on the best terms with the family. Prince Auguste, whose health was very bad, breathed his last, but M. Teulat continued to discharge his professional duties. Suddenly, however, he was dismissed by the widowed Princess: for what reason did not transpire. A few months later M. Teulat, who had found another berth, was arrested, taken to the Prefecture de Police, where he was detained several days, and then examined by a Dr. Lasseigne, who certified that he was labouring under "partial delirium," and had him confined at the St. Ann Lunatic Asylum. The director of this establishment, after carefully observing his conduct for about a week, came to the conclusion that he was perfectly sane, and offered to release him, provided he undertook to leave Paris immediately. M. Teulat refused to make any such promise. He was thereupon transferred to another madhouse, where, after a little time, a similar proposal was made to him, which he equally persisted in declining. He remained in this asylum until March 26, when he was dismissed precisely in the same condition as he was when first kidnapped, and without (according to his own account) having been subjected to any treatment whatever. These are the bare facts of the case of the plaintiff, who now claims from Prince Raymond de Broglie 100,000f. (£4000) damages. M. Teulat alleges that it was he who had him kidnapped and sequestered, as described above, "without even consulting the Princess Auguste de Broglie, his former employer, now deceased, as well as her husband." The above are the bare facts of the case; but there appears to be a good deal more behind them, of a nature so delicate that *Figaro's* "delicacy!" shrinks from specifying them, as the Prince and the Princess Auguste de Broglie are both dead, "leaving behind them reputations beyond the reach of scandal." It intimates, however, that it appears from M. Teulat's own letters that he was deeply enamoured of the Princess, and the case will probably turn on the issue whether the violence of his passion had temporarily bereft him of his senses, and driven the young widow's brother-in-law, Prince Raymond, to the strong measure of having M. Teulat locked up in a madhouse to protect her from the amorous tutor's importunities. A curious scene in this romance of lunacy is described by the *Figaro*. In 1867, it says, Prince Auguste de Broglie was labouring under a very dangerous disease of the chest, and required his doctors to tell him the real truth as to his chances of recovery. The physicians recommended his going to Nice, but confessed that the only possible result of the journey would be to prolong his life by a few months. Under these circumstances the Prince declined to leave Paris, preferring to die in his own house, and have his wife and children near him to the last. The Princess was duly informed of the critical state of her husband, and, in an agony of despair, withdrew to her own room to com-



THE PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION: ARRIVAL OF PICTURES ON "SENDING-IN" DAYS.

municate the sad tidings to her family. She was seated at her desk writing, when she heard the door open; she looked up, and, seeing it was only M. Teulat, the tutor, resumed her writing. Suddenly she felt a pair of burning lips pressed to her cheek (so, at least, says the *Figaro*)—her children's tutor had embraced her! The young Princess started angrily from her seat and made for the bell; but M. Teulat fell on his knees before her, implored her forgiveness, and, in short, obtained it. Her confessor, however, recommended her to acquaint her husband (then lying on his death-bed) with what had occurred; and, with an amount of Christian forbearance not common in this irreligious epoch, the Prince also forgave the rash tutor, and shook hands with him before he breathed his last. Well, the Prince died, and M. Teulat, instead of being sent about his business, continued to educate his sons. As to what may have passed between him and the Princess there is no evidence as yet; but it would seem that he renewed his importunities, as ultimately Madame Auguste de Broglie had to dismiss him; and a few weeks later he was kidnapped and immured in a lunatic asylum, as described above. It

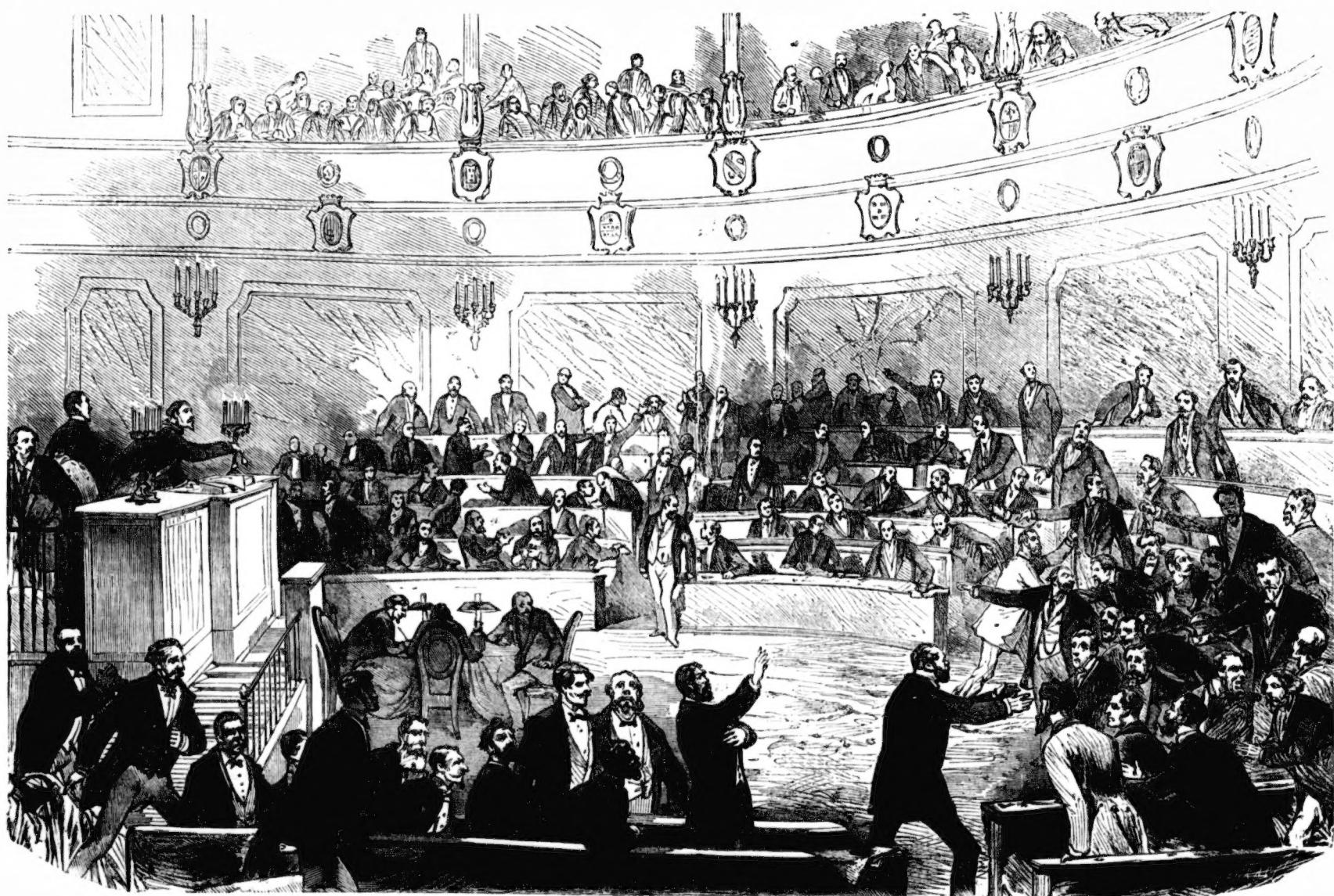
seems, and this is perhaps one of the most curious features in this curious case, that previous to his arrest he had been summoned to the office of M. Mettetal, the head of the municipal police, and ordered to leave Paris; and that it was on his refusal that he was lodged in a lunatic asylum, on the strength of a medical certificate.

#### PARIS FINE-ART EXHIBITION—ARTISTS DELIVERING THEIR PICTURES.

THE approach of the exhibition of pictures by the Royal Academy is already indicated by the rumours of the works now standing on their easels at artists' studios, and we shall soon hear the usual reports, complaints, and expectations which belong to that anxious period succeeding the last delivery-day; and during which the deliberations of the hanging committee are of as much importance in the world of art as the discussion of the Education Bill is in the world of politics.

Our French collaborateurs are a little ahead of us in their

arrangements, and the scene represented in our Engraving has already been presented at the dépôt of the palace in the Champs Elysées, where pictures are received for exhibition at the "Salon" of 1870. Ten days are allowed for sending in, and the number of candidates has this year kept the hall in a perpetual ferment with arrivals of big and little canvases; vans, light carts, waggons, bearing the paintings and sculptures, which are undraped by a staff of attendants who are busy all day long, for the ten hours during which the register remains open. It is a wonderful sight. Some of the pictures are yet wet with the last touches of the anxious painter; some of the busts yet damp from the workshop; while many of the smaller works are carried in the arms of their authors, who mostly present an appearance of the utmost depression, disquiet, and fatigue. Inside the gallery the scene is even more remarkable, for there a strangely picturesque and motley crowd assembles, consisting of artists in a great variety of costumes, and representing goodness knows how many schools. Through all the confusion, however, the work of selection goes on regularly enough, and when the



SCENE IN THE SPANISH CORTES: PRIM INVOKING THE AID OF THE RADICALS AGAINST THE UNIONISTAS.

opening day arrives, though the irreconcilables may grumble and accuse the committee of being liable to all sorts of adverse influences, the public will probably be satisfied with an exhibition some examples from which we shall doubtless publish for the gratification of our readers.

#### THE LATE SPLIT IN SPANISH PARTIES.

OUR readers are already aware that the coalition between the great political parties in Spain—the Progressistas, at the head of whom is General Prim, and the Union Liberal, represented by Admiral Topete—has been broken up. The occasion of quarrel was furnished by the Unionists. They opposed the new loan authorisation for ten millions sterling, asked for by the Finance

Minister, Figuerola, which the latter had already arranged in Paris, on the security of the unissued Treasury Bonds of the 1868 loan, on two of the Government mines and the sale of another. Anyone could see that their opposition was factious, and many imagined that a Montpensier plot was at the bottom of it. Signor Silvela moved an amendment, rejecting the Government project, the debate on which was closed, at two o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult., by a speech from Prim, in which he said:—"For more than a month the Government have heard with insistence a rumour, of Moderado origin, that before the end of March there would be a great event in Spain, and on this rumour everybody has been asking questions, some of the Minister of War, others of the Minister of the Interior; and we have not been able to give any clue to its meaning, or to say what this great event might be.

This rumour of a month old was mentioned to me an hour ago in the vestibule of the Chamber, and I asked if the event in question so announced would be the attitude of the Union Liberal in this question, out of which will arise the division of the majority, and with it the unhinging of the revolution, as the Union Liberal themselves believe? I have now but few words more to say. The deputies will readily understand the pain the event is causing me. I, who wish to avoid dissensions, take God to witness I have done all that a man can do who knows the situation is growing worse day by day, to avoid this conflict. I have asked the Unionists not to make this opposition. They have received me with their accustomed benevolence. In the first moments I formed the illusion that the attitude of their Excellencies would not be that of wishing to give us battle. They know well the



"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."—(PICTURE BY ROLAND RISSA.)

difficulties I have had to pass through, the sacrifices I have made for them. They know my counsels and my supplications. But nothing has served. The battle has been of their own presenting, and I can do no less than accept it." When he had got thus far Prim said, in an excited voice, "Radicals, let us form our phalanx. He who loves me will follow me. Since the Union Liberals give us the battle let us defend ourselves." The excitement was intense. Some of his friends embraced him, others shook hands. Topete left the Ministerial bench in a passion. The Unionistas cheered this act warmly. The Republicans kept silence. The division then took place, and the Unionista amendment was lost by 123 to 117.

#### "CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

WHAT a wonderful old story is that which has been the delight of generation after generation of children, and has seldom lost its hold upon the pleased memories of countless numbers of

men and women! Perhaps in all fairy-lore there is no narrative which is regarded with such keen appreciation as the history of Cinderella's triumph. It has become a myth conveying to us a lesson that is so well worth learning, a truth so beautiful, a moral so pure, that we regard it as possessing a kind of sacredness. For it teaches how, by the "unconquerable might of meekness," the simple soul reaches its highest life; how, by humility and sweetness of temper, we become so assimilated to the external truth of things that, just as the mice, the lizards, and the pumpkin grew at the word of the fairy godmother into footmen, coach, and horses, so we see in objects, that appear only mean and common to mean and common eyes, an indwelling value in their relation to ourselves and our true condition; while at the touch of that fairy wand of contentment we have the great gain of loveliness—of loving and being loved—walk in the silken attire of conscious happiness, wear the glass slippers of self-forgetfulness, which is the greatest happiness, and are only in danger of losing them when we forget duty

also. But there is no need to allegorise that which is in itself so suggestive of a dozen high applications. In almost every civilised country of the world some edition of the simple old tale is amongst the earliest literature of the nursery, and in Germany it holds high rank in that vast library of child-lore which the people have accumulated, and to which they love to refer in poems and pictures. There have been few more suggestive illustrations of the most pathetic episode in the biography of the gentle maid than that which we reproduce this week, representing the departure of the overbearing sisters for the ball, which was to be the turning event in the life of their despised drudge. With consummate skill, the artist has preserved the suggestion of beauty and purity—true loveliness in the girl who so patiently bears their contempt and looks at their triumph without envy, at the same time that the sordid surroundings are not abated in order to escape from the difficulty of painting a Cinderella who shall be undegraded amidst such accessories, and pure as the white birds that flutter near her feet.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 373.

ROWS.

On Thursday night last week there were two rows in the House, which we must notice. Row No. 1 occurred early in the evening. The stimulating cause of it was Mr. Gladstone's proposal to have several morning sittings before Easter. Mr. Disraeli mooted the question—but be sure, reader, that he had no thought of instigating a disturbance. His speech was calm and dignified. He merely set forth the inconvenience of morning sittings so early in the Session, and pleaded the want of precedent. He was answered shortly by Mr. Gladstone; then the business of the evening flowed on in its usual current, and the strangers in the gallery thought, nodding, that the thing was settled. But we knew that it was not; for we saw Mr. Cavendish Bentinck in his place, and that he was restless, fidgety, and excited, and evidently bent upon mischief. Mr. Bentinck is one of our storm-birds. Mr. Thomas Collins (Tom Collins, as he is universally called) is another. When these two are in their places, looking more than usually interested and eager, we may be quite sure that there is foul weather ahead. An occasional row seems to be necessary to them; and every now and then, if one does not arise naturally, they will get up one, to throw off their surplusage of animal heat. And so, when opportunity came, Mr. Bentinck jumped up and moved, or meant to move, "That the House at its rising do adjourn till four o'clock to-morrow;" not till two, as Mr. Gladstone proposed. We say "moved or meant to move," because on this point there was much hot debating. Mr. Bentinck asserted that he did say "till four o'clock to-morrow." Mr. Speaker only heard the words, "That the House at its rising do adjourn," which, being nonsense, Mr. Speaker interpreted as meaning that the House do now adjourn; thinking that Mr. Bentinck had made this motion merely that he might speak. No doubt Mr. Speaker was mistaken; and it was a pity that he did not, before he put the question, ask Mr. Bentinck what he really did say; for this blunder got the House into a strange imbroglio, from which it was not extricated for half an hour or more; during which time, to those who, like Bentinck and Collins, delight in rows, the scene was delectable. Members popped up one after another, and often three or four at once, each anxious to set the matter right, and each making the confusion worse confounded. Mr. Speaker wished Mr. Bentinck to withdraw his motion. "But how can that be done?" asked Mr. Hardy, amidst roars of laughter. "How can a member withdraw motion which he has never made, and will not recognise?" Clearly, the thing could not be done. Here was, then, a dilemma. Is there no way out of this coil? For a time there seemed to be none. At last, however, Mr. Speaker did it with Alexander did with the famous gordian knot—he cut it. The rule is that Mr. Speaker can do nothing but what he is moved to do; and there is a story that one night the Secretary to the Treasury, whose duty it is to move the adjournment, went away without moving it, leaving Mr. Speaker sitting in the chair until the oblivious Secretary could be got back. On this occasion Mr. Speaker, without being moved thereto, put the question, "Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?" and declared that the motion was withdrawn, and thus released the House from its dilemma.

## RENEWED.

But the row was not over. When this motion for the adjournment had been got rid of, again the storm raged. The question now was, who had a right to fix these morning sittings? "The House," replied Mr. Speaker; "but the courtesy of the House has always left it to the leader of the House." And this is unquestionably true. But, in their passion, the Opposition threw courtesy to the winds. Mr. Gathorne Hardy is a most courteous gentleman, and so is Mr. Ward Hunt; but both on this occasion pressed for the utmost rigour of the law; and at last Sir James Elphinstone, who had evidently for some time been anxious to launch into the troubled waters, rose and moved "That the House at its rising do adjourn till four o'clock to-morrow." Will the House, then, really take the arrangement of its business out of the hands of its leader, contrary to the ruling of its Speaker? Questionable this; for though, when it becomes hot and excited, it may temporarily go astray, it is pretty sure to get right at last; and though sometimes it kicks over the traces and seems as if it would break away from the Speaker's control, it rarely, or we might say never, really does so. If a division had been taken upon Sir James's motion the Opposition would have been beaten by four to one; but no division was taken. At the critical moment Mr. Disraeli, who had been quietly watching the scene, rose, and with one sentence brought back his party to their senses and quelled the storm. Here is the sentence. "After the opinion which was given from the chair," he said, "I am sorry that any gentleman on this side of the House should insist on making motion like the present." This was a rebuke to Sir James, and obviously he felt it. But the hand that inflicted the wound shall apply a soothing anodyne of flattery. "I am sure," the right honourable gentleman continued, "my honourable and gallant friend the member for Portsmouth was actuated, as he always is, by high public spirit when he made that motion; but I trust he will not think of pressing it to a division." Of course not. Who could do such a thing after a compliment like that from an ex-Prime Minister? When Mr. Disraeli had uttered the first part of this sentence, Sir James's face flushed up with something like anger; but when he felt the effects of the assuaging anodyne, he hooked his thumb in his waistcoat armholes, threw himself back, looked up to the ceiling, and was, as we could see, for the time the happiest of mortals. Of row No. 2, which came off at midnight, pressed as we are for space, we can only say this: the subject of it was the same, the actors were the same, but the row was tenfold more uproarious. In truth, we had one of the most turbulent scenes that ever occurred in the House. It was simply disgraceful; and we were glad to see in the morning that the newspapers had thrown a veil over the proceedings. If we were to say that the members seemed to be intoxicated, we might become amenable to censure at the bar. Nor, indeed, would it be true. But we may confidently assert that party spirit or spite had so excited a large number on both sides that intoxicated men could not have been more unruly and violent. It was well said in our hearing, by a gentleman connected with a paper of no mean position, "If such scenes as this could be adequately portrayed, they would discredit Parliamentary institutions all over the world."

## REAL INNER LIFE.

On Friday se'ennight we had a remarkable debate, a curious turn of affairs, a capital maiden speech, and a laughable blunder. On that night Mr. Fawcett introduced a motion the object of which was to get the fellowships and the governing body of Dublin University opened to those who are not members of the Church of England, and the debate thereon had this remarkable feature—Radicals and Conservatives supported the motion, and the Government opposed it. Only think of that, readers! Conservatives coalescing with Radicals to abolish religious disabilities, opposed by a Liberal Government composed of Gladstone, Bright, Lowe, Goschen, &c.! Were there ever such party combinations in a fight before? How could this have happened? Well, in the first place, Mr. Gladstone did not oppose the motion on its merits, as we say in the House; but because, as the Government is pledged to deal with the subject of Irish education, he deemed the motion premature, ill-timed, unreasonable. "We have great works to do; let us alone till we have done them. We have announced that we will deal with Irish education when the opportunity shall arrive. We will not pledge ourselves to a policy which we have not considered." Such was the plea of the Prime Minister, and the reason—or reason given—why the Government opposed this motion. "And a satisfactory reason too," some may say. "It is a shame, whilst Gladstone has this Irish land question, &c., on his hands, to distract his attention and perplex and bother him with these abstract reso-

lutions." Perhaps so; but the Radicals are not of that mind. The truth is (and here is a little bit of real "inner life") there has got abroad a rumour, a suspicion, an impression that some of the Ministers are not sound upon this question of Irish education. In plain words, they, it is whispered, are truckling to Cardinal Cullen and the Ultramontanists, and are disposed to sanction a denominational rather than the mixed system which Mr. Fawcett's motion aimed at; and it was to get a declaration from the Government that this is not so that Mr. Fawcett pressed his seemingly ill-timed motion with such pertinacity. We confess that to us it seems quite impossible that the Government can dream of treason to its principles; but with this matter we have nothing to do here. Our business is not to discuss policy, but to describe and account for the odd disposition of parties on that Friday night. And now, having thrown what light we can upon the movements of two of the parties, we will turn to the third. "Why did the Conservatives support this most liberal motion?" It is utterly opposed to Conservative opinion and tradition. Why, then, did they take this course? Were they sincere, or did they join the Radicals merely to hamper the Government?" We believe, strange though it may seem, that they were sincere. The case seems to be this, as far as we, with our limited vision, can see into it: The Irish Protestant Church, now no longer an Established Church, is small and weak. The Ultramontanist party in Ireland is strong and powerful; and, rather than give this party an advantage, by the establishing in Ireland a denominational system of education, the Protestant Church would willingly consent to admit Dissenters, including Roman Catholics, to all the advantages which Dublin University has to bestow.

## MR. PLUNKET'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

The capital maiden speech referred to was delivered by Mr. Plunket, who was elected, since the Session began, member for the University of Dublin, vice Mr. Lefroy, resigned. Mr. Plunket is the son of Lord Plunket, who was the son of the Lord Plunket, the great orator, of whom Canning said, after hearing one of Plunket's speeches, "He brings back the days of Burke, and Pitt, and Fox, and Sheridan." Mr. Plunket's mother is a daughter of the Right Honourable Charles Kendall Bushe, who was in his day one of the orators of the Irish Parliament. Mr. Plunket ought, then, by right of inheritance to be an orator. Has he succeeded to this inheritance? Many on that night hastily decided that he has. But we are not prepared at present to accept this decision. Orators like Lord Plunket are very rare. If half a dozen real orators appear in half a century, that half a century may be said to be rich in oratory. We must, then, suspend our decision until Mr. Plunket shall have spoken again and yet again. But meanwhile we may decide that Mr. Plunket is a speaker far above the level of speakers in the House, and that, with study, and care, and practice, he may become, if not an orator like his grandfather, an impressive and effective speaker. He has a prepossessing appearance; he is eloquent; his action is graceful and forcible, and not excessive; he can be graphic, and, like most Irishmen, has a touch of humour in him. In short, here is the stuff which goes far to make an orator. But whether Mr. Plunket has the true art, the inspiring genius of the orator, remains to be seen. Anyhow, however, we may say that another capital speaker has appeared amongst us, and for this we ought to be thankful.

## A LAUGHABLE BLUNDER.

Lastly, we have to notice that laughable blunder which we have alluded to. At midnight the House was full, and the debate was warm, as well it might be, for the Prime Minister had spoken in very impressive tones, and, either deliberately, or without aforethought and on the spur of the moment, had made known that he should take an adverse decision as a vote of want of confidence. Whereupon there were visible signs of perplexity everywhere, and, in the Radical ranks, irritation and anger, and even defiance. "We must have the debate adjourned, then; for clearly we cannot settle a question of confidence or no confidence in one night." Sagacious Mr. Gathorne Hardy, indeed, showed that probably it would take several nights; and, further, that it must take precedence of all other business. Here was an imbroglio! with that Irish land business on hand, and the Easter vacation close ahead. If, now, Mr. Fawcett would but withdraw his motion or consent to take a division upon the question at once, the difficulty would vanish. But Mr. Fawcett refused, with characteristic emphasis, to do either. And so the adjournment of the debate, which Sir Henry Hoare moved, was put from the Chair, and a division thereon taken. The Radicals were beaten by 232 to 96. "Are we, then, to go on debating, or to decide upon the main question?" Clearly neither, as we can see. The adjournment will be again moved, and yet again, and ultimately, in such a contest, the minority, if it be steadfast, always wins. But now, mark this, readers. The rule is that when the House has decided that a debate shall not be now adjourned, some business—talking business will do—must be transacted before the adjournment of the debate can again be moved; and when a minority wants by adjournment to get quit of a business, it will, after having been defeated on a motion for the adjournment of debate, move, as it can do, the adjournment of the House; and, being defeated on that, recur to a motion for an adjournment of the debate. Now, a certain Mr. Torrens, member for Cambridge—a new member, presumably not well instructed in the forms of the House—had got some misty idea of this rule into his head, and straightway, as soon as the members had resumed their seats, he jumped up and moved that the House do now adjourn, which motion was impetuously seconded by Mr. Fowler, the Penryhn Conservative member, the House being in great confusion at the time—a fact necessary to be known. Unfortunate men! Why, if you carry this motion, Fawcett's resolution will become a "dropped order"—be, in short, extinguished. Of this, though, these gentlemen knew nothing; nor, in the confusion, did any of the Radical minority recollect it. But the Prime Minister, of course, knew it (catch a weasel asleep), and saw his game; and, quickly rising from his seat, he, in his blandest manner, as if he were conceding something, signified that he would not oppose the motion. Whereupon, Mr. Speaker promptly rose, and said—rather rapidly, we thought—"The question is that the House do now adjourn. They that are for it say 'Aye,' that are against it, say 'No.'" And then, no one challenging, proceeded, "The 'Ayes' have it; the House is adjourned." And at once the members rose, and poured tumultuously into the lobby. "Why, you have adjourned the House," said we to a Radical member. "Yes; we have beaten them," was his triumphant reply. "Beaten them! no, you have beaten yourselves." "How?" "Why, Fawcett's motion is a dropped motion, and cannot come on again this Session." "By Jove! is that so? Then we are sold." Yes: they were sold. They digged a pit and tumbled into it themselves, as they soon discovered. And the hubbub in the lobby when they had discovered how they had "sold" themselves, our readers must fancy.

A GENTLEMAN NAMED CHAMBERLAYNE was riding a bicycle along the New Cross-road, on Sunday night, when a horse which was being driven in a trap, seeing the light of the bicycle lamp, swerved towards the kerb. Mr. Chamberlayne came into contact with the off-wheel of the trap, and was dashed to the pavement and very seriously hurt.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—On Monday the Prince of Wales presided at a committee appointed by the Society of Arts to organise the educational divisions of the proposed annual international exhibitions commencing next year. His Royal Highness, who expressed his sense of the great importance which attaches to the education question, briefly explained the object sought to be attained by the committee over which he presided, which was that of obtaining the best possible representation of the various materials and apparatus used in teaching, and of exhibiting the results of the systems of instruction practised in different countries. The Prince expressed a sanguine hope that the labours of the committee would lead to an improvement in the quality of primary education and to the extension of that secondary instruction in science and art which is so much needed for the advancement of our industrial progress. The exhibition is to be held in the covered ways on each side of the Horticultural Gardens.

## Imperial Parliament.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE laid on the table a bill to amend the bankruptcy law of Ireland by placing non-traders and traders in the same category.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill came up from the other place, and their Lords agreed not to insist on one of their amendments, and the Commons had disallowed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The consideration of the Irish Land Bill was resumed in Committee, the amendment to the second clause moved by Mr. Gladstone the previous night, that usages beyond the province of Ulster, corresponding with essential particulars with the Ulster custom, should be legalised in the whole Act. The objection urged by Mr. Ward Hunt, Colonel S. Keay, and others, was repeated; that the proposal amounted in substance to a new clause, which it was sought to introduce by a side wind, and that, being moved without notice, the Committee were taken by surprise. Mr. Gladstone indignantly denied the imputation, and said that when proposing the amendment he intimated his readiness to negative the second clause, in order that the amendment might at the fitting time be substituted for it. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Disraeli took the objection that the contemplated amendment completely altered the character of the clause. Sir R. Palmer concurred with Mr. Fortescue in thinking that the words proposed to be struck out were mere surplusage; and Mr. Hardy having extracted from the Premier's pledge that by assenting to their omission Mr. Disraeli would not be precluded from submitting his amendment to the clause, that the compensation should be in respect of unexhausted improvements made by the outgoing tenant or his predecessor in title, and of interruption in the completion of any course of husbandry suited to his holding, the amendment of Mr. Fortescue was agreed to. Progress was then reported, and the clause had leave to sit again on Monday next.

## TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Mr. FAWCETT moved, in reference to the memorial lately presented to the Prime Minister by the Provost, professors, tutors, and other authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, in favour of united or undenominational academical education in Ireland, a resolution to the effect that it was highly expedient that the Government should, with the least delay possible, give effect to the prayer of this memorial by introducing a measure which would not only free the fellowships, scholarships, and other emoluments and honours of Trinity College, Dublin, from all religious distinctions, but which would further provide that those who are not members of the Established Church, might, within a reasonable time, obtain an adequate share of influence in the government of the college.

Mr. PLUNKETT, in seconding the resolution, made an eloquent appeal to the Prime Minister, who had dared and done so much for Ireland, not to withhold his aid from the accomplishment of the justice which was now demanded from him.

After some remarks from THE O'CONOR DON,

Mr. GLADSTONE said he intended to move the previous question, and was at some pains to explain that in doing so he was avoiding him out of a form of the House which enabled the Government to negative the motion without expressing an opinion upon the principle upon which it was founded. They simply declined to affirm the principle at the time and under the circumstances of its presentation. The great purpose for which the present Government were invested with power was to find a solution for the threefold Irish difficulty of Church, land, and education. If the House thought the Government had been false to their trust, or fearful or slack in its performance, it was open to the House to take back the charge which they had committed to them. But it was impossible for the Ministry, regarding the obligations which the House of Commons had itself imposed upon them, to depart from the ground on which they stood. The intention of the Government was not to lose a moment in proceeding with the question of education in Ireland, and they would endeavour to deal with it in the same spirit as they had dealt with the Church and the land.

Dr. Ball having addressed the House, Sir H. Hoare moved the adjournment of the debate, and, after some remarks from Mr. Bonar, Mr. Collins, Mr. G. Hardy, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. W. Hunt, and Mr. Cardwell, the House divided, and the resolution was rejected by 232 votes against 96.

Mr. TORRENS then moved the adjournment of the House, and, Mr. Gladstone offering no opposition, the motion passed.

## MONDAY, APRIL 4.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal assent having been given to the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill,

Lord PENZANCE, in moving for certain returns of the criminal sentences remitted or varied by the Home Secretary, raised the question of the policy which such revision involved—namely, of the ultimate appeal to the Home Office. The returns were not granted. Lord Clanricarde was also refused a copy of reports furnished to the Irish Government of notices posted at the chapel of Kildare, calling a meeting to discuss the conduct of the Duke of Leinster and his agents towards certain of his tenants, and of speeches made in the chapel-yard.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

After the several questions on the notice paper had been put and answered, the House went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, resuming progress at the third clause—"compensation in the absence of custom." Mr. DISRAELI moved an amendment which he had placed upon the paper, to the effect that the compensation should be paid in respect of unexhausted improvements made by the outgoing tenant or his predecessor in title, and of interruption in the completion of any course of husbandry suited to his holding. The necessity for proposing the amendment had resulted from the change which the Government had made in this and the previous clause, and which had given a completely new character to the bill. In place of the former, another clause was to be introduced extending the Ulster custom to the whole of Ireland, a proposal which was diametrically opposed to the policy first enunciated by Ministers; and the compensation under the third clause, instead of being granted to the tenant for his improvements, a point on which there was a general agreement on both sides, and for loss by quitting his tenancy, was now proposed to be limited to the latter only. Whilst, however, compensation for tenants' improvements was discarded from the clause—and that was the very "narrow" of all land bills—the sliding scale of compensation was made more severe than before. In fact, the clause had taken the form of compensation to any tenant at the termination of his lease on the assumption that the natural expiry of his occupancy was a grievance for which the tenant ought to be compensated. And how would that operate? Why, that their new-fangled tenant would have a "contingent remainder" of one third of the estate, and that the landlord would no longer acknowledge that his tenant had any moral claim whatever upon his consideration. The result would be that both would stand upon their rights; so that, even for the sake of the Irish tenantry themselves, the course recommended ought not to be adopted; for it would be an acknowledgment that the occupier had a permanent interest in the soil which he cultivated, and that the tenant whose term had ceased might come upon society and the Legislature and say that the termination of his lease was acknowledged by their legislation to be an injury for which he had a right to receive compensation.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER defended the alteration proposed by the Government in separating compensation for improvements from that for quitting a holding, and providing a scale for the latter only. All the clause did was to give compensation to any person who sustained loss by quitting his holding; and it did not alter in any way the tenure of land in Ireland.

Mr. HARDY said the House ought to receive an assurance that the Government proposal would effect the object in view. But would it do so? In every tenant farmers' club in Ireland, and by every person who had influence with the people, it was repudiated. They were creating a property, by this particular clause, in what had never existed; and they could not do that without taking it from someone else.

Sir R. PALMER could not go the length of eliminating, as proposed by the amendment, all compensation for disturbance of occupancy. The effect of the clause, as it stood, however, was, retrospectively, to extend it to all tenants from year to year, of any value whatever; so that a man paying £2 an acre could not be required to quit his holding without being paid a year's rent. He suggested, therefore, that the clause should be so amended that no compensation under it should be given if the landlord had, in the opinion of the Court, a case which justified refusal. As to the prospective part of the clause, it was likely to turn out a great delusion; for, in making a new contract, the landlord would raise the rent, and in that way endeavour to indemnify himself. Thus, in granting a lease, say for seven years, he would realise nine years' rent, and secure the two years' compensation.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE opposed the amendment, and contended that the bill would be worthless without the clause.

The debate was continued by Mr. C. S. Read, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Matthews, Mr. W. Fowler, and Mr. Bruen.

Mr. GLADSTONE, before dealing with the amendment, stated that in place of clause 16 (the thirty-one years' clause) he would propose to permit the landlord to give the tenant the right of disposing of his

interest; and also that, in order to mark the exceptional character of the suspension of free contracts, that particular clause would be limited to twenty years, and thereafter until Parliament should otherwise determine. The amendment sought to break down one of the three great pillars of the bill, without which it would be a miserable ruin — viz., the principle that causeless eviction was a loss to the tenant, and ought to be laden with a charge so as to prevent the landlord from resorting to it. The loss to the tenant was the loss of his livelihood — the choice offered him "between America and the workhouse" — for which the clause laid down that he ought to be compensated.

Mr. DISRAELI wound up the debate, repeating his objections to the novel and mischievous character of the proposal; and on a division being taken the amendment was rejected by 296 to 220.

#### TUESDAY, APRIL 5. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage Transfer Bill was read the second time. At the instance of Lord Redesdale, it was stated by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE that it was intended by the Government to urge on the building, in course of erection in Downing-street, and that the purchase of the houses required in King-street had been arranged. Some correspondence between the Office of Works and the Dean of St. Paul's relating to the monument of the late Duke of Wellington was granted to Lord Cadogan.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE moved the amendment to the third clause, which stood in the name of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, that compensation be given to the tenant for the loss which the Court might find to have been sustained by him in quitting his holding.

Lord J. MANNERS opposed the amendment, and declared that, if adopted, the bill would not turn out to be of permanent, efficient, and remedial character which he had hoped it would prove when he voted for the second reading.

Mr. OSBORNE was of opinion that no measure would be satisfactory which did not include some such clause as the one under consideration.

Dr. BALL opposed the amendment, and recommended that the clause should be restored to the shape in which it had originally come from the draughtsman.

Mr. W. H. Gregory, Mr. Corrance, and Mr. Delahunt supported the amendment.

Mr. FORTESCUE defended the clause as proposed to be amended, and argued that compensation for improvements only would not meet the necessity of the case.

Mr. HENLEY complained that, whilst striking out compensation for improvements, the Government left to litigation the decision of what compensation was to be paid for. In his opinion they were bound to lay down some rules for the guidance of the courts of law with regard to what was fair or wrong eviction.

Sir G. COLTHURST observed that since he voted for the second reading the two amendments introduced by Ministers had altered the whole complexion of the bill and he could not support the present amendment.

Colonel BARTLETT opposed the clause; and Mr. SAUNDERSON spoke in its favour.

Mr. GLADSTONE explained in brief the nature of the loss which an Irish tenant would sustain by interruption of his occupation. The possession of land in Ireland made the difference between existence and starvation, and it was under these circumstances that violence and crime prevailed in the country.

Mr. G. HARDY hoped it would not go forth that the same principle of compensation was to be paid by the former employers of labour to the starving multitudes in the east of London for whom work could no longer be found.

Mr. GLADSTONE denied having in his observations referred to any class but the occupiers of land in Ireland.

On a division, the amendment of Mr. Gladstone was carried by 293 to 182, being a majority of 111 for Ministers. Some other verbal amendments were agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

##### PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Mr. P. TAYLOR moved for leave to bring in a bill to restore the ancient constitutional practice of paying members of Parliament.

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. COWAN, was opposed by Mr. GLADSTONE, and rejected, on a division, by 211 to 24 votes.

##### WATER SUPPLY ON SUNDAYS.

Leave was given to Mr. Stapleton to bring in a bill requiring the metropolitan water companies to supply water for domestic purposes on Sundays.

##### THE HOUSE TAX.

Mr. Alderman LAWRENCE next brought under notice the oppressive nature of the house tax, contending that it was unequally and unfairly assessed, and imposed unnecessary restrictions upon the construction of buildings specially adapted for the working classes, and ought to be repealed.

Mr. STANSFIELD, on the part of the Government, resisted the motion on the ground that the house tax was a direct impost that did not fall upon the poorer classes, and the mitigation or repeal of which could not be considered before the extinction of other burdens that pressed upon the industry of the country.

The proposition was then withdrawn.

#### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The greater part of the sitting was occupied with a conversation upon the second reading of Mr. Osborne Morgan's measure for facilitating the acquisition of sites for places of worship. To the permissive part of this bill, that which enabled limited owners to grant sites for chapels or churches, there was little or no objection; but Mr. Hardy and Mr. Bruce (as well as Mr. G. Gregory, who moved the rejection of the measure) alike objected to the compulsory provisions, by which, under certain circumstances, landlords were required to permit the erection of places of worship upon their property. The promoters of the bill, however, adhered to the compulsory clauses, as involving the principle of the measure; and this led to a long controversy as to the rights and obligations of landed proprietors in respect to the erection of places of public worship upon their estates. In the end, however, Mr. Gregory withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read the second time — Mr. Newdegate announcing his intention to resist its progress at the next stage.

The Juries Bill was read the second time.

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 7. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships sat only for a short time, and separated without transacting any business of public importance.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that on Monday he would move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the law affecting persons who have been reported guilty of corrupt practices, and who are now members of Parliament; and to recommend what proceedings, if any, should be taken by the House with regard to those persons; and what alteration, if any, should be made in the law.

##### THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill, resuming the consideration of clause 3. A long discussion took place on a point of order, by which several amendments were precluded from being brought forward; after which Mr. Synan moved an amendment to the part of the clause which provided that in case of eviction from holdings not exceeding £10 value damage to the extent of seven years' rent may be given, substituting for "seven years" the words "ten years." Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, and proceeded to explain the views of the Government with respect to the objections of Sir R. Palmer and others. They would provide for free contracts after the provisions of the bill had been for a fixed number of years submitted to, and they would reduce the fine from a £100 to a £50 rental; but they did so with great reluctance. It had been suggested that they should reduce the duration of the term of leases to twenty-one years, as meeting the circumstances of the country; but he proposed to give the Court power to take into consideration, not only the amount of rent, but the length of the lease. They never contemplated that a thirty-one years' lease should exempt from the operation of the bill, but simply that the landlord should not be compelled, in the first instance, to apply to the Court for its approval in order to attain that end. Their object was to prevent the tenant refusing a fair lease, if offered to him, and then claiming compensation for seven years. They proposed to give the Court the fullest powers to consider all the circumstances and the proposal made on each side. He thought it was unnecessary to make any serious alteration in the scale of compensation as originally introduced in favour of the tenant, but it was intended to make a marked distinction between cases of payment for improvements and compensation for loss. It was intended to adhere to the scale as altered by Mr. Fortescue's amendment, which fixed tenancies of £30 at a five years' rent, and under that at seven years'. In cases where the tenant belonged to the smaller class of tenants who had made valuable improvements, he would retain his claim for them if he consented to reduce the number of years' compensation for damages from seven to five years or from five to four years. Mr. G. Hardy said that Mr. C. Fortescue's amendment made considerable alterations in the bill, and met in some measure the objections to the original plan. Sir R. Palmer supported the clause and scale as it stood. Sir J. Gray said the bill seemed to him an elaborate scheme to induce the landlords to grant leases for thirty-one years. Mr. W. Hunt said if seven were struck out he should move the insertion of a lower figure. Mr. Cogan, Mr. Downing, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. O'Reilly, and The O'Donoghue continued the discussion. The Committee divided — For the amendment, 50; against it, 245. Majority against Mr. Synan's amendment, 195.

Mr. Fortescue then moved the new scale for compensation, as follows: — For holdings above £10 and not exceeding £30 rent, a sum that shall not exceed five years' rent compensation; above £30 and not exceeding £40 value, a sum not exceeding four years' rent; above £40 and not exceeding £50, a sum not exceeding three years' rent; above £50 and not exceeding £100, a sum not exceeding two years' rent; and above £100, a sum not exceeding one year's rent. Mr. Fowler moved to leave out the clauses above £50, thereby limiting compensation under this clause to holdings under that value. The Solicitor-General for Ireland opposed the amendment, which he contended was contrary to the spirit and principle of the bill, which had been ratified on the second reading. The bill was not to apply to small holdings, but to holdings generally. A discussion ensued, several Irish members contending that the amendment would be ill received in Ireland on account of its injustice. Lord C. Hamilton supported the amendment. Sir R. Palmer supported the amendment, on the ground that there appeared no just reason for including the superior class of holdings. Mr. Kavanagh and Lord St. Lawrence also supported the amendment. After a lengthened discussion, the Committee divided, when the numbers were — for the amendment, 218; against it, 250; majority 32. The announcement was received with loud Ministerial cheering.

The Chairman then reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

#### THE BESOM OF CHANGE.

THERE was a poor farmer who was said to have died of a broken heart, sick, to the centre, of changes and surprises. When the railway cut clean into his market town his soul saddened, and he began to droop. But the sight of the first steam-plough sent home a deadly blow. He took to his bed, and refused to be comforted. The doctor could do nothing for him; and the words of the clergyman fell upon unwilling ears. Waving him off with his hand, the wretched man turned his face to the wall, and saying, impatiently, "What wi' steam-ploughs, and the earth going round the sun 'stead o' the sun round the earth, and the Puseys and the Methodists, and the railroads a-whuzzin' and a-fuzzin', I'm clean muddled, 'stonied, and dead bet"—died. How many a lover of the good old times would be startled if he could rise from his grave and learn what has been proposed or decided in the way of change during only the past few days! The remark is not new in spirit; but let it pass.

First, we have actually got it settled by the highest court of appeal in the land that Hampton Court has *not*, on the ground that it has in time past been dwelt in by Royal personages, the privileges of a sanctuary. So long ago as the year 1865 the Sheriff of Middlesex levied execution upon the goods of Lord Henry Gordon, then living in the palace, and his Lordship endeavoured, in the Court of Exchequer, to get it declared that this was an "intrusion" which vitiated the act from a legal point of view. That Court decided against him. In the Court of Exchequer Chamber the Judges were equally divided. In the House of Lords, though not without some hesitation, the judgment of the Court of Exchequer is confirmed. Hampton Court is not a place in which a man may incur debts without the liability of being called upon to pay them. When we find that the foundations of public order have been sapped by this decision it will be time to return to it.

In the meanwhile let us pass to a far more important matter. This Journal has repeatedly condemned the law by which the property of a convicted felon is forfeited to the Crown — an absurd remnant of feudalism, which has been to blame for a great deal of social mischief. The Crown has been in the habit of relinquishing a portion of its legal rights in this matter; but now, there is every prospect that the law will be abolished. Mr. Charles Forster's bill has gone through the second reading, and Mr. Bruce has declared that the Government desired to see it passed. Mr. Charles Forster quoted, as an illustration of the ridiculous working of the old law, the case of a merchant who had been found guilty of manslaughter, because one of his servants had inadvertently killed somebody. Now, if this verdict had been sustained, the Crown might have taken the whole of his property. In this case, again, we find old ideas of privilege going to the wall; and not a moment too soon.

Now let us take another instance, a case in which, though there are vested interests, the question is not one of personal privilege in any feudal sense. Change, and of a very decided character, too, is hanging over the Bluecoat School. Everybody respects that ancient institution, though everybody smiles at the quaint, monastic costume in which the boys waddle along the streets, without hat or cap, whether it rain, blow, or snow. To name the old "hospital" is to be reminded of Lamb, Leigh Hunt, and, a greater than either, Coleridge. To miss it from Newgate-street would be a deprivation that every man with a grain of feeling for the past would feel; the place is one of the almost sacred curiosities of London. But the institution has too long remained unvisited by change. Its administration has utterly departed from the terms of the foundation. It was to be a school for the poor, and for boys and girls alike. It is, in practice, a school for the middle class (though "necessitous" parents of "respectable" standing often get their children received into it), and nobody ever saw girls anywhere within the familiar precincts. Mr. Fearon, a high authority in such matters, proposes that the very valuable site in London should be sold,

and the school broken up into branches and carried out in the country. The Schools' Inquiry Commissioners recommended that the £11,000 which are now annually spent in maintaining the Hertford school for the younger boys should be devoted to the establishment of day-schools in London. At a meeting of the governors just held, the Duke of Cambridge, while opposing the removal into the country, expressed himself in favour of the day-school scheme, and also of admitting girls as well as boys to the benefits contemplated by the original foundation. After that who will despair of anything in the way of that kind of change which is very decided improvement?

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY will be kept officially on Saturday, May 28.

THE PRINCE OF WALES held a Levée at Buckingham Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, when about 170 presentations were made.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN, on Wednesday, presided at the Society of Arts, over a conference on the representation of the fine arts in the forthcoming series of international exhibitions. An interesting discussion took place respecting the regulations to be observed and the plan of action to be adopted, and amongst the speakers were the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Millett.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA will visit Germany this summer, and will stay some time at Ems, and proceed thence to Darmstadt. After the military manoeuvres at Krasnoe-Selz, the Emperor and Empress will go to the Crimea and Caucasus.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL has subscribed £100 towards the proposed monument to Dante.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK has given £500 to the Sheffield Hospital for Women as a contribution towards a fund for erecting a building for the purposes of the hospital.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE is still at Antwerp, and appears likely to stay there.

MR. DISRAELI will visit Perth in the Easter vacation, to be present at a banquet and presentation to Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, who for many years represented that county in Parliament.

MR. THOMAS CAVE, M.P. for Barnstaple, who is suffering from bronchitis, has been ordered by his medical advisers to the south of France.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS presided, on Tuesday night, at the annual dinner of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution held at the London Tavern.

MR. EDMUND PHELPS, son of the eminent tragedian, died last Saturday at Edinburgh. The cause of death was, it is stated, disease of the heart.

COMMANDER HARVEY, inventor of the new floating torpedo, has been appointed to her Majesty's ship Excellent, for the instruction of naval officers in the use of those formidable weapons.

THE RAILWAY FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA has been opened for through traffic.

THE PRECENTOR OF A FREE CHURCH near Inverness has been suspended from his office for three months for dancing a reel at his son's wedding.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY seized no less than 6 tons 10 cwt. of diseased fish during last month at Billingsgate and Columbia markets.

THE PARISIAN STUDENTS having continued their demonstrations against Dr. Tardieu, the Council of the Faculty of Medicine have decided to close the school until May 1.

JOB EDWARDS, while walking in his sleep, at Wolverhampton, on Tuesday morning, fell from a three-story window into the street, and was seriously injured. It is believed that he supposed he was getting out of the kitchen window into the yard of the house.

THE ANNUAL FOUR-HANDED BILLIARD-MATCH between the two Universities was played, on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall. Cambridge was victorious.

THE LIBERAL PARTY in East Devon have decided not to contest the representation of the division at the approaching election. Mr. Kennaway, the Conservative candidate, will therefore be elected without opposition.

MR. JOHN J. N. SAINT has been appointed Recorder of Newark, in the place of Mr. Bristow, M.P.

JAMES WEARING, station-master at Haverton, was crushed between the buffers of a goods-train, on Tuesday afternoon, and died immediately he was extricated.

A FARMER NAMED HIRST, living about two miles from Todmorden, made a brutal attack upon his wife, son, and two daughters, on Wednesday morning. All four are described as being in a precarious condition. It is believed that Hirst is insane.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT CHORLEY, LANCASHIRE, was broken into on Thursday night, and an iron chest, weighing 1 cwt., was stolen. The chest contained two silver chalices and other things used in the service.

THE CARRIAGES on the line of tramway from near Brixton church to Kennington-gate commenced running to-day (Saturday). The company have ten carriages built on the American principle especially for this line of route.

THE BRIBERY PROSECUTIONS AT NORWICH have resulted in the acquittal of all the accused persons except a man named Hardiment, who has been condemned to six months' imprisonment. Hardiment had been guilty of bribery not only in Parliamentary but in municipal elections.

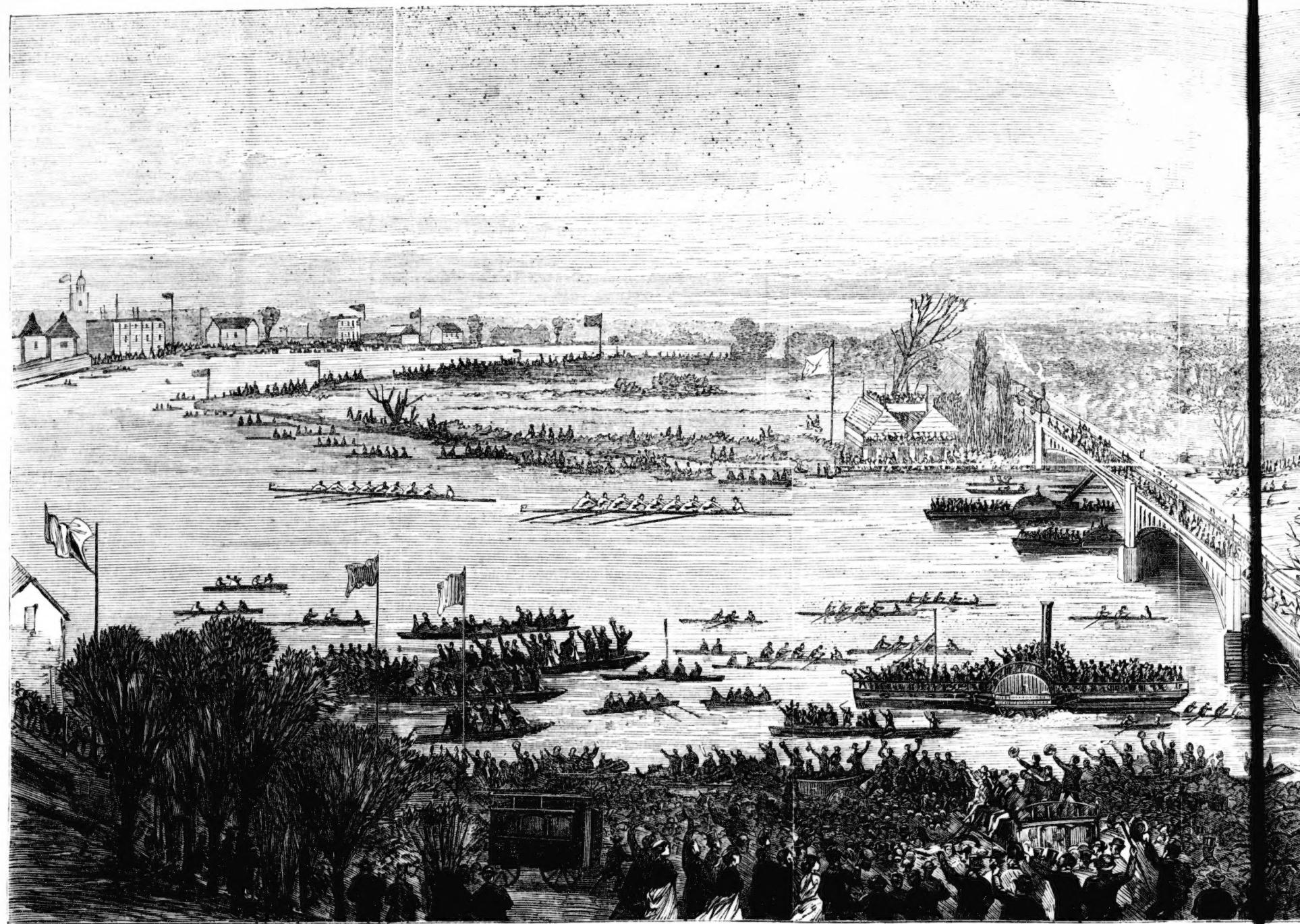
THE STEAMER ITALY, 4200 tons burden, 600-horse power, built for the National Steam-Ship Company, was launched, at Glasgow, last Saturday. It is said to be the largest merchant screw-steamer yet built, with the single exception of the Great Eastern.

THE WORKSHOPS AT THE BOYS' HOME AT WANDSWORTH were entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The Wesleyan Chapel on East Hill was also partially burnt, and three private houses adjoining considerably damaged. It is supposed the workshops were wilfully set on fire.

MR. BRISTOW, Liberal, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the representation of Newark caused by the death of the late Mr. Denison. The numbers polled by the respective candidates were — Mr. Bristow, 827; Mr. Serjeant Sleigh, 653; and Sir George Grey, 62.

WILLIAM AND SARAH SKEPLEHORN, who were convicted at a recent Old Bailey Session of having conspired to palm off an illegitimate child upon a gentleman named Ironside, were, on Monday, brought up for judgment. Each of the prisoners was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

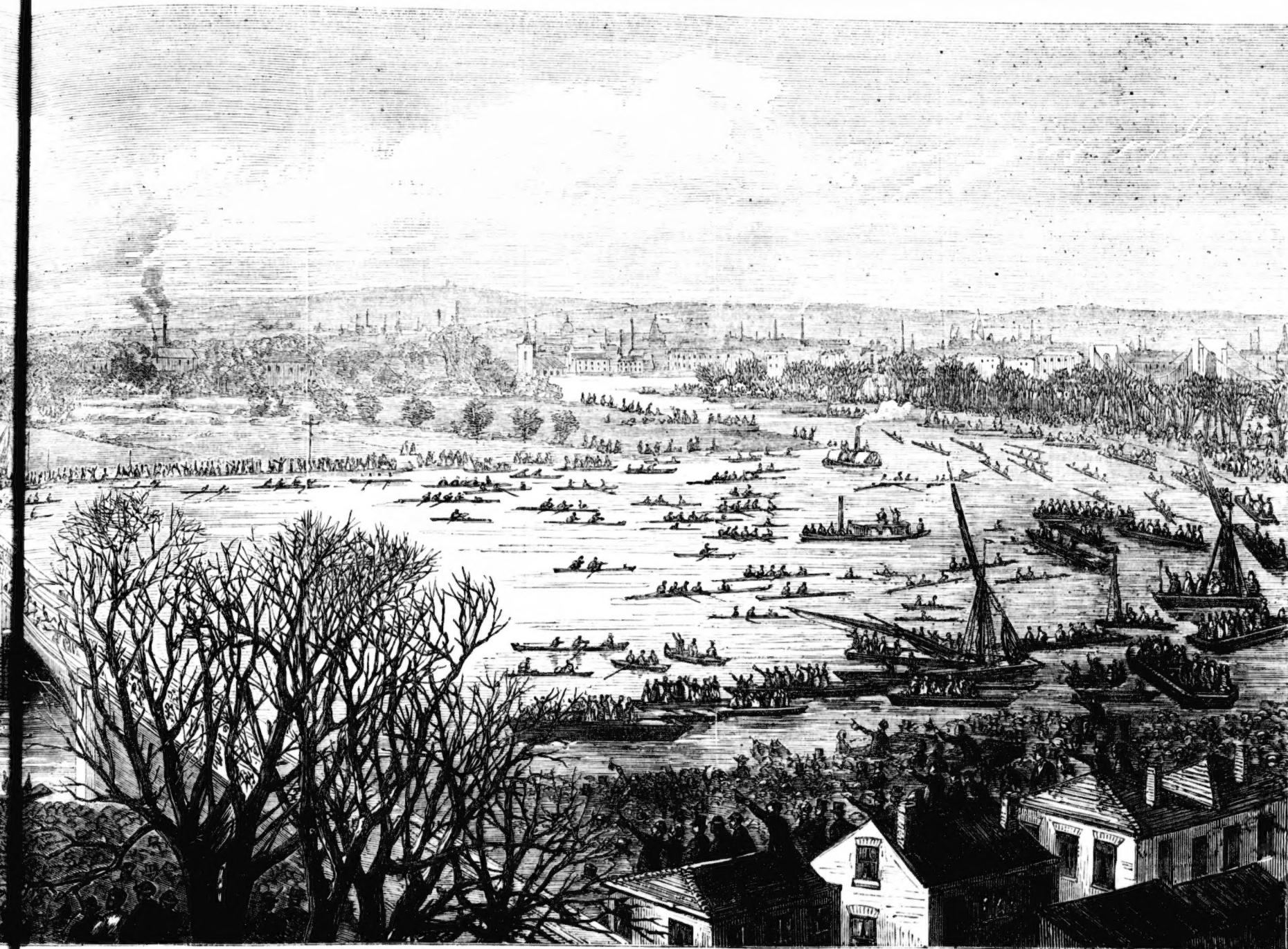
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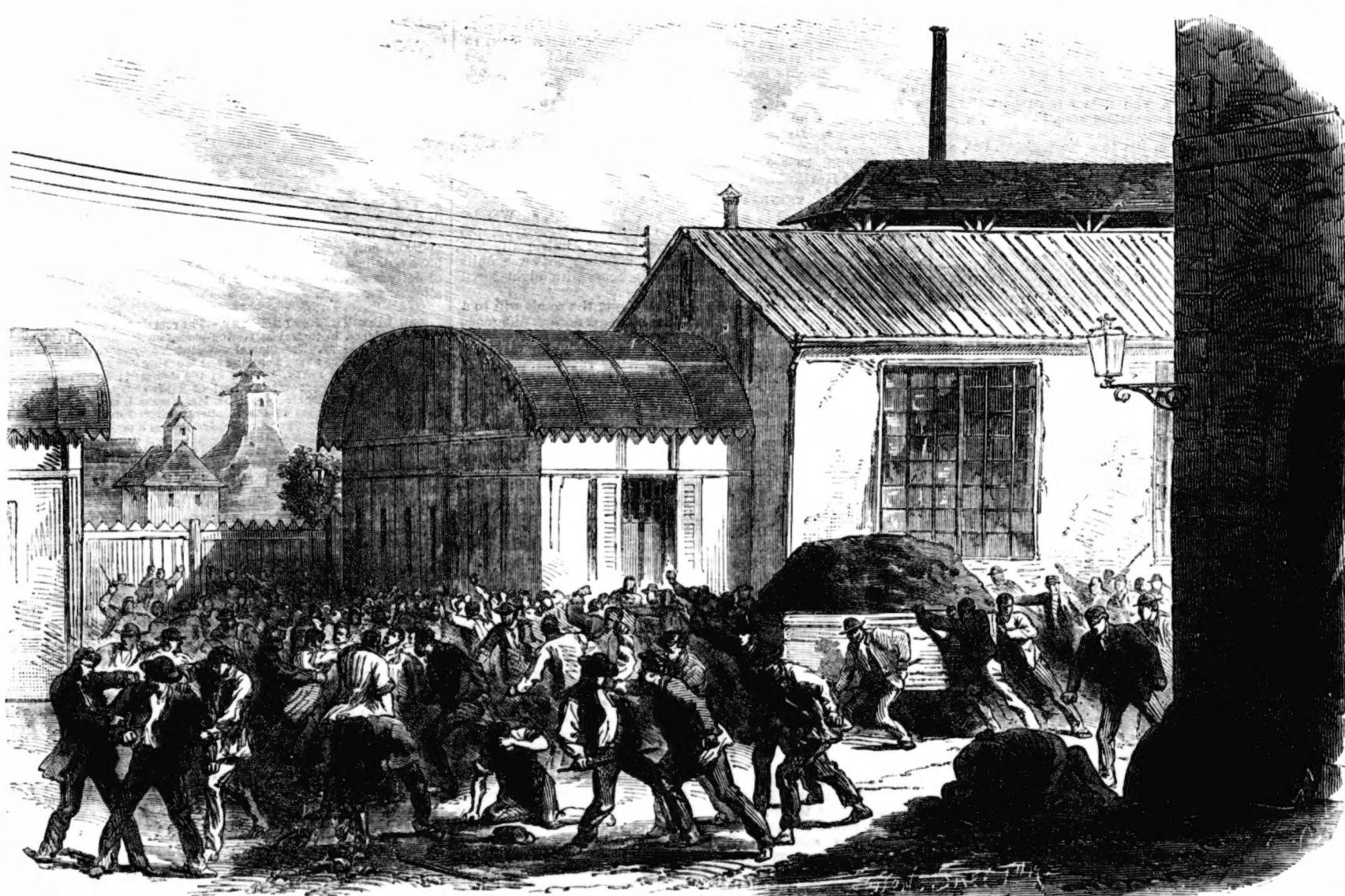
THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE VIEW



THE STRIKE AT CREUZOT: OCCUPATION OF THE FACTORY BY THE MILITARY.



VIEW AT BARNES BRIDGE.



THE STRIKE AT CREUZOT: CONFLICT BETWEEN WORKMEN AND MALCONTENTS.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

At last the spell is broken, and for the first time since that gallant oarsman, John Hall, of Magdalene, led his crew to victory in 1860, Cambridge has won the University Boat-Race. The repeated successes of Oxford, who, commencing with 1861, gained no less than nine victories consecutively, had become monotonous in the regularity of their repetition, and were looked upon so much as a necessary consequence that in this year's race, when real merit was discovered in the representatives of the Cam, people would not be convinced; and, while affecting to believe, still remained incredulous. Perhaps the cry of "Wolf!" had been raised too often for any notice to be taken of it on the present occasion, although in the good wishes of the public there can be no doubt the Cambridge men held the first place. "It is a long lane that has no turning," and this particular lane appeared to be a very long one. Now, however, after an unwonted series of misfortunes, Cambridge has splendidly reaped the fruits of her perseverance in sending up a crew to meet Oxford year after year, undaunted by disaster, and undismayed by the prospect of a defeat in many cases inevitable. The race of Wednesday must have been witnessed by hundreds of thousands of spectators, and of all the lookers-on who watched the intensely exciting contest which was being fought out between Hammersmith Bridge and Chiswick Church there were few who did not find their sympathies enlisted on the side of the crew so brilliantly struggling to retain the advantage they had already gained, and which ever and anon appeared in danger of being wrested from them.

## THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Signs of the impending boat-race were not wanting in London during the morning, for the first objects one met in the streets were men selling bows and rosettes of blue ribbon, some being dark and some light, but the colour which appeared most in favour was a mazarine, or French blue, neither true Oxford nor Cambridge, but which on a pinch might pass for either one or the other among the uninitiated. Cabs, carts, and omnibus horses were bedecked with ribbons according to the fancy of the driver or the information he had received, but as dark blue predominated to an undue extent there must have been a great deal of disappointment after the result of the race was known. The wearers of light blue were a very small minority, and appeared either ashamed of their rashness or unable to stand the badinage with which they were assailed. As the afternoon wore on, the exodus westwards became something astonishing, and the main thoroughfares leading to Putney, Hammersmith, and Barnes presented all the appearance of a Derby, or, we may say, of a University Boat-Race day. On the flood tide row-boats in hundreds, with occasionally a paddle-steamer or a tug-boat, made their way up stream to the scene of action, and thousands of spectators were conveyed to the villages bordering upon the river by the London and South-Western Railway, who ran special trains at frequent intervals from Waterloo Station, not forgetting to raise the ordinary return first-class fare of 1s. to 2s. 6d. for the occasion. Several steamers found their way up to Putney at an early hour, but, with the exception of the two boats set apart for the umpire and the Press, went on to Barnes and Mortlake, where they made fast for the purpose of affording their passengers a view of the finish of the race. No other boats than the Lotus, letter T, containing the umpire and a limited number of University oarsmen—together with the Prince of Wales, Prince Teck, the Prince of Leiningen, and Lord Alfred Paget—and the Dahlia, letter U, with the members of the Press, were allowed to accompany the match; and these two vessels were admirably managed by their captains under the personal directions of Mr. Barney, the superintendent of the Citizen boats, inasmuch as, without interfering with the crews or with the convenience of anybody, they afforded their passengers an excellent view of the race from first to last. A beautifully clear course was kept by the officers of the Thames Conservancy, under the superintendence of Mr. Lord, and by the river police; and the crews were not incommoded to any appreciable degree notwithstanding the number of small boats which flitted ahead of them and across their track from time to time. Putney Bridge was blocked up with lighters made fast across the broad arches in the centre, and all traffic was suspended after half-past three o'clock, except for row-boats, which were enabled to pass through the side arches; and the objectionable barges which commonly lie in the fairway off the Fulham shore were all removed to a place of safety out of the way.

## THE CREWS.

The crews went down to their boat-yards between half-past four and five o'clock—Oxford to the London Rowing-Club Boat-house, where their Eight is usually kept, and Cambridge to the Leander boat-yard. The former embarked first, and paddled down to the station vessels a few minutes before five o'clock, succeeded at nine minutes past by Cambridge, who were not anxious to get away so soon as their opponents; the latter were, therefore, kept waiting at the post some little time.

The Oxford crew, as usual, won the toss for position, but, as the tide was beginning to slacken, they chose the outer or Surrey station, nearly in mid-stream, where the tide was going strongest. The Cambridge crew consequently took the Fulham station, but the lighter from which they were to start was moored rather closer to the Middlesex bank than it need have been. In the then state of the tide it was the worst position of the two, as the flood was not so strong as in mid-river. Very little time was spent in preparing for the race and backing down to their station-boats—which were moored opposite Putney steam-boat pier and off the end of the Terrace—and at fourteen minutes past five o'clock the signal was given from a waterman's skiff by Mr. Edward Searle, of Lambeth, who officiated as starter, M. J. W. Chitty, of Exeter College, Oxford, standing as umpire in the bows of the Lotus. The following are the names and latest weights of the crews, who went to scale on Wednesday:

OXFORD.	st. lb.	CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.
1. R. W. Mirehouse ..	11 0	1. E. S. L. Randolph ..	10 11
2. A. G. P. Lewis ..	11 24	2. J. H. Ridley ..	11 9
3. T. S. Baker ..	12 9	3. J. W. Dale ..	12 24
4. J. Edwards-Moss ..	13 0	4. E. A. Spencer ..	12 44
5. F. E. H. Payne ..	12 10	5. W. H. Lowe ..	12 7
6. S. H. Woodhouse ..	11 4	6. E. Phelps ..	12 14
7. W. D. Benson ..	11 13	7. J. Strachan ..	11 13
F. D. Darbshire (stroke) ..	11 11	J. H. D. Goldie (stroke) ..	12 0
F. H. Hall (cox.) ..	7 7	H. E. Gordon (cox.) ..	7 12

## THE RACE.

The Oxford crew were the first to dip their oars and catch hold of the water, by which they obtained a momentary lead; but it did not avail them, for as soon as the Cambridge crew had got their boat well under way, they first drew up to and then headed Oxford. So quickly, indeed, did the Cambridge crew settle down to their work, and so fast did their boat move, that off Simmons's-yard they had obtained a lead of a quarter of a length, as nearly as could be made out, and off the London Club Boat-house had increased their advantage to about half a length, the number of strokes rowed per minute in each boat being much the same—from 38 to 39. The pace of the Eights up the first Reach was so great that the two steam-boats which followed the match were some distance astern, and it was consequently a matter of the greatest difficulty to discern exactly the relative positions of the competing boats. At the site of the old half-mile post, below Craven Cottage, Cambridge led by a good half length, which was increased to three quarters at the Grass Wharf, a few hundred yards higher up the river. Both crews now made a long leg for the Soapworks Point in crossing the water, and so effectively did the rowing of the Cambridge crew tell off Rosebank Villa, formerly the residence of Colonel M'Murdo, they were nearly, but not quite, clear; the race thus far having proved exactly the reverse of what was anticipated, as it was generally expected that Oxford would prove the faster of the two for the first mile. Off the Crab Tree the Oxford crew gained slightly, partly by making an effort and partly through the Cambridge boat being taken out

unnecessarily wide, instead of being gradually edged in round the bend in the Surrey shore; and at the Soapworks they had reduced the lead of Cambridge to about half a length. Between the Soapworks wharf and Hammersmith Bridge it looked for a moment as if the Oxford crew were about to draw up level, especially as the Cambridge coxswain kept his boat's head pointed across to the Middlesex shore, thus losing considerable ground and throwing his crew more or less athwart the tide. Having presently gone out beyond the centre of the river, he took a steady pull at his left rudder-line, and once more the Cambridge boat was pointed her true course, this being just below Hammersmith Bridge. No sooner was their boat straightened than the Cambridge crew made an effort without quickening their stroke; and, although the rowing in the Oxford boat was most determined at this point, Cambridge shot the bridge first by three-quarters of a length, the nose of the Oxford boat being abreast of the stroke oarsman of Cambridge: time from the start, 8 min. 5 sec. No sooner were the Eights through the bridge—the uprear being perfectly denting when it was seen how well the Cambridge crew were holding their own, rowing, it is remembered, a slower stroke than Oxford—than the bow of the Cambridge boat was once more fetched out towards the Middlesex shore, ground being again lost. The Oxford crew, being next the towpath, had the inside of the horseshoe bend between Hammersmith Bridge and Chiswick Eyot, and, making a brilliant spurt, rapidly overhauled the leaders, who did not answer the effort. In turning the corner opposite the Doves, the Oxford crew, on the inside, crept up inch by inch amid the greatest excitement, and at the staging erected in the river opposite the waterworks had reduced the lead of the Cambridge crew to a third of a length. Entering Corney Reach the water was found to be rather lumpy, but still not what can be called rough, owing to the westerly wind meeting the flowing tide. Whether it was owing to the disturbed state of the river, or to another spurt on the part of Mr. Darbshire, is uncertain, but the Cambridge crew seemed to come back to Oxford, who drew nearly level off the foot of Chiswick Eyot. So threatening did things look for the Cambridge crew that the betting on board the steamer, which began at evens before the start, and had ranged at 5 and 6 to 4 on Cambridge, suddenly changed to 6 to 4 on Oxford, and for a moment it really looked as if Cambridge were beaten, and that at the old place the old tactics were to prove successful. However, the idea was soon dispelled; for the Cambridge crew began slowly to draw away from Oxford half-way up Chiswick Eyot without increasing their rate of stroke. At the head of the Eyot Mr. Darbshire, finding how matters were going, put on a most brilliant spurt, in which he was well backed up by his crew, although several of the men began to show signs of the severity of the pace, and once more gained upon Cambridge, but without getting quite upon even terms. As soon as the spurt died out Mr. Goldie made his effort and drew away, leading round the bend opposite Chiswick Church by half a length. The same relative positions were maintained to the White Cottage below the Duke of Devonshire's meadows, where the Cambridge crew once more began to leave Oxford, the latter becoming unsteady and scratchy as they were left astern. The Cambridge, however, were unable to shake them off altogether, as they led past the bathing-place in the Duke of Devonshire's meadows by three-fourths of a length only. In the reach to Barnes Bridge the Cambridge crew slowly improved their position; but their winning was manifestly a mere question of time, because, in addition to their rowing a more regular and measured stroke all together in a compact body, the time in the Oxford boat became gradually worse, especially on the stroke side. Barnes Bridge was reached by the Cambridge crew, one length in front, in 18 min., and off the White Hart Inn they were clear of Oxford. This advantage was increased up to Mortlake Brewery, where Cambridge led by a couple of lengths, as nearly as could be judged from astern; but it was again reduced on passing the Ship. Before reaching the flag-boat, which was moored several hundred yards above the Ship, the rowing in the Cambridge boat became slightly wild; but, although neither crew finished in particularly good form, Cambridge won cleverly by rather more than a length, an interval of perhaps half a length intervening between the stern of the Cambridge and the nose of the Oxford boat; but, as was impossible to find the judge in the confusion which prevailed afloat directly after the race, we cannot speak positively on this point, and our position astern of the crews was not favourable for determining the distance by which the match was won. The time of the race, taken by a chronograph manufactured by M. F. Dent and Co., of Cockspur-street, was 22 min. 3 4-5 sec. Benson's chronograph indicates slightly better work, the time by it being 21 min. 30 3-10 sec. The time is not particularly quick, but this is attributable to several causes—first, to the slackness of the tide, which had nearly reached its highest when the start was made; secondly, to the fine breeze; and, thirdly, to the long distance above the Ship at which the flag-boat was stationed, and which was generally considered to be in excess of the distance intervening between Putney Aqueduct and the starting-boats. During the three preceding years the time was as follows:—1869, 20 min. 6 5-10 sec.; 1868, 20 min. 37 sec.; 1867, 22 min. 39 sec.; while the four-oared contest between Oxford and Harvard last year occupied 22 min. 41 5-10 sec.

## THE BOATS AND THE ROWING.

The winners rowed in a beautiful new boat, built at Wandsworth, by J. H. Clasper, son of H. Clasper, of Newcastle, the inventor of the modern outrigger; and she was universally admitted to be a credit to her designer. The losing boat was built by J. and S. Salter, of Oxford, whose success with eight-oared boats is well known.

In regard to the rowing of the competitors, the result will to a great extent speak for itself; but that there was no vast difference between the crews the closeness of the contest amply proves. The superior strength and longer stroke of Cambridge told its usual tale over the long course, when opposed to the less powerful, quicker, and irregular rowing in the Oxford crew. We say irregular, because after passing Chiswick church—up to which point they had made a gallant fight—the Oxford crew unquestionably fell to pieces, the weak places in the crew becoming terribly conspicuous. The winners never got flurried until just before passing the post, but set themselves down in earnest to obey the orders they had received—viz., to row the race out, from first to last, with a measured stroke, sufficient to last through the distance to be accomplished (4½ miles). It is curious, but nevertheless true, that the character of the race has entirely changed from previous years; for, whereas Oxford used to row a slow stroke and win at Chiswick, from the quicker and less regular rowing of Cambridge, it has proved exactly the reverse in the race now under notice.

The rival crews and their friends dined together after the race at Willis's Rooms, the Hon. G. Denman presiding.

## HISTORY OF THE RACES.

Mr. Macmichael, late secretary of the Cambridge Club, has compiled a little volume entitled "The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Races—from 1829 to 1869," which supplies us with materials for an interesting retrospect. The first race between the rival Universities was in 1829, when the course was from Hambledon Lock to Henley Bridge, a distance of two miles and a quarter; Oxford won the first *corna navalis* easily by five or six lengths. From that year there was no challenge till 1834, when Cambridge sent it, and Oxford declined it on the ground of the course selected. In 1836 the challenges were sent from both Universities simultaneously, and the race was rowed on June 17, from Westminster Bridge to Putney. Cambridge, on whom the odds were ten to one, won easily. In 1837 another race was proposed, but Oxford insisted on having the Henley course, and Cambridge stuck to Ely, so the arrangements came to nothing. There was then no race till 1839, when, at Easter, the rival Universities again met at Westminster—Cambridge once more having it all their own way, and coming in at Putney many lengths ahead. In 1840 Oxford suffered another defeat over the same course, but this time only after a prolonged

struggle, and by about three-quarters of a length. The pace was throughout very severe. A challenge came from Oxford in 1841. The race was rowed on April 14, from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge won easily by many lengths. In 1842 Oxford was for the first time victorious on London water, though only by thirteen seconds, from Westminster to Putney. In 1843 and 1844 there was no University match, but crews from each met at the Henley regattas with varying fortunes. In 1845 a race was rowed over the present course from Putney to Mortlake on March 15. Cambridge won the choice of sides, and won the race, too, in almost any way they pleased. In 1846 there was a race on April 3, with an even more discouraging result for Oxford, who were beaten with almost ridiculous ease. In 1847 and 1848 no match could be arranged, but in 1849 the challenge came again from Oxford, and was accepted at Cambridge unconditionally; so confident did the latter crew feel of their superiority that they would take any terms. The event justified their confidence; Cambridge again won by many lengths with ease. The Oxonians, however, did not sit quiet under their defeat, but very soon sent a challenge to Cambridge to row them at Christmas of the same year. In the mean time they trained their crew to perfection. Oxford won the choice for station, and took the worst. Oxford drew ahead and kept ahead, Cambridge fouled their boat, and the race was unanimously adjudged to Oxford. In 1850 Cambridge challenged to row at Easter; but Oxford did not accept, being determined not to row another Easter match without an agreement from Cambridge to meet in the following summer or at Christmas. The same thing, virtually, happened in 1851, and in neither of these years was there any University race; for we except all those which were rowed with other crews at the Henley regattas. In the Easter match of 1852 Oxford won. There was no race in 1853; and in 1854, the next University match, Oxford won again. In 1855 the rival Universities only met at Henley with other competitors; but in 1856 the race was down-stream from Mortlake to Putney, when, after a magnificent struggle, the Cantabs won by half a length, a defeat that Oxford retrieved in the next year, winning by more than half a minute in 1857. Cambridge did exactly the same in 1858. From this date the good fortune of Cambridge rapidly waned. The memorable Easter race of 1859 was rowed in a fierce gale of wind alternated with storms of snow and hail, and the rough water gradually filled the Cambridge boat, which was far too light for such weather. A little past Barnes Bridge it went down under its crew, who gallantly pulled to the last. When it sank Oxford led by far too many lengths to have left the Cantabs a chance of overtaking them. In 1860 Cambridge won after a very hard contest, and this was their last victory. From that year Oxford has had an unbroken succession of victories nine times running. Thus the account stands that out of twenty-six in all Oxford has won sixteen, and Cambridge only ten. Oxford's most memorable victory will of course always be that one over the Harvard crew, though in reality in almost all their successful contests with Cambridge they have often found it much more difficult to win.

## STRIKES IN FRANCE.

The state of affairs at M. Schneider's great works at Creuzot is still very unsatisfactory, and even alarming. It had been hoped, last week, that the malcontents were reduced to a minority of such small proportions that it would be possible to diminish, if not altogether to remove, the considerable military force stationed in the neighbourhood of the works. The excitement, however, has within the last few days increased to such an extent that the troops have been reinforced, but hitherto they have not been called upon to employ their weapons. A large proportion of the miners had resumed their work, when, on Thursday week and following days, they were impounded by large bodies of women and children to abstain from entering the pits; and, upon their refusal to do so, were hooted, assailed with abuse, and even hustled and pelted. Last Saturday three women who had been prominent in these demonstrations were arrested, and were being taken to the railway station, whence they were to be sent to Autun, when a body of female sympathisers attacked the gendarmerie with such effect that the prisoners made their escape. The prefect of the department has issued a second proclamation, cautioning the malcontents, who, he says, are relatively few in number, from continuing their agitation, and declaring his determination to vindicate the law and to protect the well-disposed workmen. The unionists have, in their turn, issued a statement of their demands, which are—for miners, 5f. pay for eight hours' work; for labourers, 3f. 75c.; and for children, 2f. 25c. They also demand the release of all workmen imprisoned on account of recent disturbances, and their continuance in employment at the works. These terms were submitted to M. Schneider, who proposed a compromise, which was refused by the men, and the contest continued with undiminished bitterness, the coalpits being completely deserted, though work is still carried on at the workshops and forges. Creuzot, however, is not the only place in France where employers and employed are at variance. The silk-weavers in the department of L'Isère have struck work, their demands for increased payment having been refused. A strike among the miners in the same department has just been terminated by concessions on the part of the employers. The ironworkers at Beziers are on strike in consequence of non-acceptance of their demand for a reduction in the hours of labour. The blacksmiths, machinists, and other artisans employed in the Ocean Company's shipbuilding yard have obtained a reduction from twelve to ten hours in the quota of daily work, giving up in exchange one of the intervals hitherto allowed for meals.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH PAYNE.—The remains of this benevolent man were consigned to their last resting-place, on Saturday, in a vault in Highgate Cemetery. The funeral was attended by more than 2000 persons, and was altogether a very imposing and touching ceremony. The mourners were Mr. Sergeant Payne, brother of the deceased; Mr. W. J. Payne, barrister-at-law, his nephew; the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.; Sir William Bodkin, Mr. Peter Bodkin, Mr. Miles, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Sergeant Cox; and Mr. Pownall, chairman of the Middlesex magistrates. Mr. Justice Lubbock and other private friends sent their carriages as a mark of respect. But the most gratifying portion of the proceedings was the attendance of deputations from various societies to whom he had rendered service, and numerous troops of young children, who sang hymns at the close of the service. Two large wreaths of flowers were placed upon the coffin by Lady Bodkin and Miss Bodkin; and the children assembled round the vault strewed violets upon it.

TERRIBLE FIRE NEAR THE MINORIES.—The most extensive conflagration that has occurred at the East-End for some time past happened on Monday night at a few minutes before nine o'clock, and at one o'clock on Tuesday morning was far from being extinguished. Up to that time the damage is roughly estimated at £40,000. The premises in which the disaster occurred belonged to Messrs. Denlon and Doggett, hop factors, situated at 6, Cooper's Row, Minories, and adjoining the large pile of buildings belonging to Messrs. Wrightson and Co., known as the Trinity Bonded Tea Warehouses, whilst numerous lofty buildings were separated from the ill-fated property by only the narrow carriage-road in front. The discovery appears to have been made by a little girl, who in passing the building noticed smoke coming out of the third or fourth floor. She thereupon at once ran off to the police-station and gave the alarm. Captain Shaw, the chief officer of the Metropolitan Brigade, who was telegraphed for, at once ordered a dozen of land steam and manual engines to be taken to the spot. Upon reaching the place only dense volumes of black smoke could be seen rushing through the upper windows, and it was at first expected that the flames would be easily conquered; but it was found that some hundred packets of hops were smouldering, and that the moment the draught entered they would burst forth into flames. All the engines were so placed that the water could be thrown on the flames at each point, so as to prevent the conflagration from entering the Trinity Bonded Warehouses. Fortunately, in this expedient Captain Shaw was successful. Iron doors prevented the flames from entering the floors where they were used, and the water from six steam-engines kept the fire from entering the lower floors. For nearly a couple of hours immense bodies of smoke could only be seen, but suddenly huge sheets of flame rolled through the windows and extended almost to the houses on the opposite side of the carriage way. The firemen kept to their posts, although nearly surrounded with flame and almost suffocated with heat and smoke. Eventually they had the satisfaction of seeing the flames begin to diminish, and at one o'clock all danger was over.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES

## THE LOUNGER.

In the early days of railways, when accidents were more numerous than they are now, it used to be said sufficient precautions would never be taken to preserve the lives of the passengers until a shop were killed; and some wicked wag, in one of the papers of the day, said that the precaution needed would be cheap at the price. This may have been questionable or unquestionable; but greater precautions, ensured by more stringent laws, against reckless driving, be cheap at the sacrifice of our Prime Minister? Not questionable this, I think. How many lives of ordinary men is Mr. Gladstone just now worth to the country? It is a sum not calculable. What am I driving at? Well, I will tell you. On Wednesday, as Mr. Gladstone was walking across Palace-yard, a carriage was driven rapidly out of the Speaker's entrance, and I am told that, had not the right hon. gentleman been back, quick as thought, he must have been struck down. "I passed, for the moment," my informant told me, "that he was down, and my heart was in my mouth;" and well it might be. The carriage passed on swiftly; but Mr. Gladstone called a policeman and ordered him to track it, and possibly we may, in a day or two, see the Prime Minister in a police court giving information against the coachman for reckless driving; and, perhaps, now the Prime Minister has been in peril, the magnates at Scotland-yards will rouse the sleepy powers of the law against all reckless driving in our crowded streets.

Do you remember Bright's figure of the omnibuses getting pinned in Temple Bar? He had to endure a good deal of pelting for that figure of speech. Mr. Forster, at Bradford, rallied his right hon. colleague about it not a little. "We must go through one at a time," said Mr. Forster; "Mr. Gladstone first, with his Irish Land Bill 'bus, and I with my 'Education' afterwards." But Mr. Bright's prophecy is likely to be fulfilled, for how stand matters now? I am writing on the 6th of April; and at this moment, though the Irish Land Bill has been in Committee four or five days, out of sixty-eight clauses only one has been passed. Mr. Gladstone was sanguine when he got the bill into Committee that he should pass it through before Easter. Now, it is too probable that he will scarcely get the third clause of it passed. In that case he will have hard work to pass the bill before the end of May. In such case what will be the prospect before Mr. Forster's bill, with all the votes in Supply to be got and many bills which must be passed ahead of it—the Irish Marriage Bill, for example, which cannot be postponed? It seems to me not at all improbable that Forster's 'bus will have to stop for another year on the other side of the Bar; and, in truth, I, with thousands more, would not be pressed with so much sorrow if this were to happen, for there is much in this bill which requires more consideration than has been given to it. That dogmatic, improperly called religious, difficulty is not yet quite removed out of the way. When Mr. Forster again mounts the box of his 'bus and takes the ribbons in his hands, unless he will have beforehand done more than he has done or seems inclined to do, he will find his wheels drag heavily; and I think that no great harm will come of it if he takes his 'bus off the road for a year and gives it another overhauling. He was under an hallucination when he built up the measure. He is slowly getting out of it; or rather the agitation in the House and out of it is dispelling the hallucination. He had most strangely fancied that his management of the religious business would please everybody, and was, as one could see, quite surprised when he discovered that he had only pleased the Conservatives and the clergy. It is astonishing that a man so able, so keen-sighted—a man, too, with such family traditions—should have made such a mistake. However, he has seen his error—at least one would hope so; if not, he will be made to see it. Anyhow, the postponement of the bill—if the passing of it should be impracticable, and every day such an event seems more and more probable—will not be an unmitigated evil.

A subject to which I called attention in your columns some months ago came before the House of Commons last week. The following extract from the report of the proceedings will explain what I refer to:—"Mr. Auberon Herbert asked the Under-Secretary to the Treasury whether he would object to grant, on the application of the committees of free libraries, managed under the provisions of the Public Libraries Act, two copies of all blue-books and other Parliamentary papers. Mr. Stansfeld said the subject of the gratuitous distribution of Parliamentary papers and blue-books had been considered by the Treasury—and not now for the first time; and the conclusion at which they had arrived, and certainly appeared to be a sound one, was that documents and books which were gratuitously distributed were not likely to be much valued or used. That conclusion, he believed, would recommend itself to the experience of hon. members themselves. All documents, he might remark, were obtainable at a very low price." In reference to this matter, I have just received a subjoined letter from "A Templar," which pretty accurately expresses my own opinion:—"Sir,—The subject of blue-books and Parliamentary papers was brought to the notice of your readers in the Lounger's column some time ago; and, though it is gratifying to find that it has received due consideration by the Government, I scarcely think that Mr. Stansfeld's reasons for not carrying out the suggestion will recommend themselves to the public. His conclusions seem to be based upon experience of the ordinary treatment by honourable members *themselves* of the reports, &c., gratuitously distributed to them. It may be that he would have been justified in giving point to his remarks by a slight adaptation of a well-known line—'Tineo Stansfeld et dona ferentem.' But might not the right honourable gentleman suggest to those members who do not appreciate the benefit of this 'gratuitous distribution' that a splendid opportunity is thereby afforded them of being generous 'gratuitously,' if they will only make a present of this superfluous literature to any public institutions or free libraries, where it would be generally accessible and doubtless appreciated by many whose means do not allow them to purchase such bulky volumes even at the 'very low price' at which they are represented to be obtainable. I command this to the attention of the right honourable gentleman and of all *unappreciative* members." Decidedly, I am still of opinion, with my correspondent, that there are many institutions the members of which would not only gladly receive, but read and value, the papers in question; and I hope the subject will be brought before the House again.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that our friend *Punch* has this week fallen into a couple of—well, mistakes, which he ought not, and need not, have done. In caricaturing some new styles of metre he gives a comical version of a famous, if fabulous, incident in Roman history, which he entitles "The Leap of Quintus Curtius." Now, mistake No. 1—a common one, I admit, but which *Punch* ought to have known better than to make—it was not *Quintus*, but *Marcus Curtius* who jumped into the gulf in the Forum. It is just possible—no more than possible—that this error may be part of the joke; but, if it were, we should probably have been favoured with "Quintus Curtius": a blunder which a very great living writer once made. A more serious "mistake," however, is that Mr. *Punch*'s version is not original, but is, to a large extent, a mere copy, broken into lengths, of a similar squib that appeared in the *Man in the Moon* many years ago, and was written, I believe, by Mr. Edward Draper, formerly a valued contributor to your columns. To show this, I need only give a couple of extracts from each publication. This is the speech of *Marcus Curtius* according to the *Man in the Moon*:—

"Friends, Romans, and Green-grocers!—It is with feelings of the deepest regret ('Ya-ah!' 'Pooh!' 'Down, down!') that I behold this horrible chain. (A voice, 'Throw him over!') Friends, hear me! I propose to close—to shut up ('Do it, do it!') this yawning abyss. I know what is the most precious article in Rome. ('Hear, hear!') To be short, it is myself. (Roars of laughter—cries of 'Oh, oh!' and great uproar). Is there any one here of more value or importance? (Loud cries of 'All! all!') Then I shall be delighted to see you jump into the hole instead of myself! (Oh! oh!) But, if no one will dispute my claim to precedence in jumping, I will leap in and sacrifice my life for my country. (Roared cheering, and cries of 'Bravo, Curtius!' 'Go it, Marcus!') I know I am the handsomest man in Rome. ('You are! You are!') The

bravest. ("Hoo-ray!") The best. (Tremendous excitement, and cries of 'Yes! yes!') Gentlemen, here I stand; horse, armour, and all. The lot is going. Who bids higher? (Dead silence.) Going! Going!—Gone!" And in he went.

And this is *Punch*'s version of *Quintus Curtius*'s address:—

"Friends, Romans, Countrymen!" He thus commenced his speech, His last speech  
And confession,  
Oh, the agony! the joy! the rapture! ah!  
"What most Rome prizes,  
Arms, and men, and steeds,  
Brawny-hoofed and a muscle,  
Which I will walk round and show."  
"No, no! Off, off!" resounded on all sides.  
Then grimly he, the brave, the beautiful,  
To them, once more,  
"All these I give—the best, by far the best  
That Rome possesses.  
If they are not all this, let others bear  
and I myself bear—such my life! I—  
All cry, "You are! you are!"  
The best, the most magnanimous, the most firstest greatest fellow  
That we have ever seen.  
Only, get out! for we must eke go back  
To work, to dinner and to business. Leap!"

The dénouement, according to the *Man in the Moon*, is this:—

A moment of anxious and breathless terror prevailed amongst the immense concourse present—when, slowly and noiselessly, the dreadful aperture began to close.

"My children," said the ancient Cæsus, as he appeared in his priest's robes before the altar of Jupiter, "you were informed that the chasm would not close until something the most precious in Rome should be cast into it. Marcus Curtius has fulfilled the prediction, for he has proved by his death that he was the most precious fool not only in Rome, but, perhaps, in the whole world."

And according to *Punch*, this:—

Then the earth closed, and all, of every class,

Of *Quintus Curtius* said, "My! what a fool!"

Of course, the idea of treating this story in a comical way is the property of no one in particular. A Beckett and others have done it. But I submit that these two versions are too much alike for that resemblance to be the result of accident. It must surely be "low water" with you, *Mrs. Punch*, when you condescend to hash up old jokes in this way.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

In the *Cornhill* our friend the "Cynic" is more thoughtful and painstaking than is usual in his essay on the "Uses of Fools." There is immense truth in what he says, but it proves no more than the argument from design proves. Fools are co-adjutors in certain results which we all desire. Just so. But the process which aims at these results is made necessary simply by the existence of fools, and why can't we have the good thing by a simpler course? The American critic, rebuking the lover in "Maude," said, "What's the good of screaming at the calm facts of the universe?" Well, there is no good at all in doing so; but there is still less in pretending to find out their advantages. There are and are a precisely infinite number of methods by which certain ends might be reached. Then, why toothache? Why parish vestries? Why taxes? Why fools? Mr. Reade's story, "Against Time," "Two Ladies—Two Hours," and the other articles, are admirable, especially the last that I have named.

In *Macmillan* Mr. J. H. Fyfe contributes a very good paper about the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis—a man concerning whose character a volume might easily be written. He was a very goodnatured man, and thoughtful of the comfort of others. "A Brave Lady" proceeds excellently. Mr. W. J. Prowse on "Smollett at Nice" is very pleasant, thoughtful reading, and makes one regret that so good a writer as Mr. Prowse might be should have had partly to spoil himself in the harness of journalism. He has fine faculties, and is kindly and accurate; but his manner wants all the "newspaperish" twang taken out of it. In the same magazine there are two French poems, which are very pretty.

The *Britannia* is not quite satisfactory, but the article on Journalists and Journalism is good. There is no doubt that, in spite of all the tall talk about our enlightened press and its independence, many leading journalists are to a great extent hacks—that is to say, they write not what they think, but what they are set to write, receiving their "inspiration" either from the manager of the paper direct or through him from a much higher source.

*Good Words* contains a beautiful poem, entitled "The Two Margarets," by Jean Ingelow. Dr. Vaughan, in the present "Half Hour in the Temple," is, as always, pure, lofty, exhilarating, and candid; but when you look very closely you find there is not much in what he says, and that the qualifications he makes, if you push them as far as they will go, do fearful execution among his main propositions.

In *Belgrave*, Miss Braddon's new story of "Fenton's Quest," opens agreeably; but no sensible gentleman says "thanks" for "thank you." Mr. Sala in the New-cut is very amusing upon Ned Wright and his thieves' supper, and, as usual, very fair. It was unnecessary for the author of "Easter in Rome" to tell us he is a Scotchman, for his use of the future tense betrays him. He writes, "The truest and best Londoner (Charles Lamb) I ever heard of, or will hear of, hated us." An Englishman would have written "shall hear of." Mr. Sawyer writes some charming verses, but in the picture the great toe of the girl's right foot is deformed.

In *London Society*, again, the same writer has some verses which are still prettier. The illustrations, as usual, are mostly good. There is a very sensible paper on "College Tutors, the Old and the New." The author rightly abuses college tutors who affect familiarity with the students as if they were on equal terms, and then, when they have an opportunity, employ the knowledge, which their familiar intercourse alone gave them, for the express purpose of calling the students over the coals. It is a dastardly trick, the like of which is done in places not collegiate.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Of course it is not for me to "run a muck" against an important section of the playgoing public and a whole army of dramatic critics; but it astonished me not a little to find with what favour Mr. Burnand's new *STRAND* burlesque was received, and to read the next morning notice after notice of exaggerated eulogy. I grant that some latitude should be allowed at the Strand. This merry little theatre has established a school of burlesque of its own; and unless the fun is of a noisy and rollicking nature, the patrons of the Strand vote the entertainment a bore. But Mr. Burnand has not been as happy as usual with "Sir George and a Dragon." The burlesque is distressingly long. No pains whatever appear to have been taken with the construction, and the book is simply idiotic. There is no other word for the libretto. Mr. Burnand appears to be chaffing his own style, and is evidently the high priest of the art of nonsense. Word-jingling is carried to a ridiculous extent, and the work is so "cheap" that it is sufficient for the author to print two or three nursery rhymes to win a roar. The Clown merely looks at the audience, and the people split their sides. Mr. Burnand prints "Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall" or "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper," or "I met a man going to St. Ives," in order to gain popularity as a dramatic author. It is astonishing to me that this kind of thing should be considered original work. But Mr. Burnand is very fond of it. Go to the Gallery of Illustration, and as an original song you will hear "Jack and Jill went up the hill to fetch a bucket of soda water." At the Strand nursery rhymes, edited by Mr. F. C. Burnand, are the principal songs in the new original burlesque. How long the public will stand this kind of thing, I cannot say. There is no one who appreciates Mr. Burnand's humour—when he consents to be humorous—more than your humble servant, Sir; but is not Mr. Burnand doing a real and serious injury to the stage? He is certainly encouraging inanity.

Mr. D. James will be greatly missed at the Strand. He never fails to show his cleverness, and gets capital out of the dreariest part and the most pointless dialogue. I seem, however, to miss his friend Mr. Thorne, the companion in so many well-fought battles. Mr. Terry scarcely comes up to Mr. Thorne's mark, and again must I record my detestation of a man dressed up in a woman's classical dress showing his undraped leg. To some people Mr. Terry as Kalyba the Enchantress may be very funny. To me the sight is nasty. Miss Kate Santley is a charming addition to the Strand company. She sings sweetly, acts like a lady, and is never obtrusive. I wish I could say the same for all the Strand ladies. Unfortunately, they have got it into their heads that boisterous "cheek" (I can use no other word) is fascinating. I must except, of course, Miss Fanny Hughes and Miss Austie, a particularly clever young lady, who is making her mark.

A little comediette at the CHARING CROSS called "Captain Smith" (written, I believe, by Miss Berry) is noticeable for excellent acting of Miss Maxe. She plays the small character of a boarding-school mistress with wonderful finish. The make-up, the nervous action of the hands, the fawning voice, and the suggested hypocrisy, are all points to be noticed in this capital performance.

The great success of the burlesque "Pocahontas," at the *St. JAMES'S*, has had the unfortunate effect of tiring out Mrs. John Wood, who is compelled for the present to rest awhile. Her place as the Princess is now taken by Miss Emily Thorpe, a clever and pretty young lady whose glorious hair will soon be talked about with as much enthusiasm as that of Mlle. Sessi at Covent Garden. The burlesque seems to go as well as ever. At Easter time we are really to have "The School for Scandal" instead of "She Stoops to Conquer" at Mrs. John Wood's theatre.

The "Sleigh Fund" benefit was, I am rejoiced to say, a great success; and Miss Amy Sedgwick made an impromptu appeal full of grace and womanly tenderness. Her account of her friendship with Mrs. Sleigh—now dead—was as touching a situation as I have ever witnessed. The next few days will be entirely given up to benefits. To-night (Saturday) Mr. H. J. Montague plays Captain Dudley Smooth in "Money," and Romeo to Miss Neilson's Juliet. On Monday for Miss Neilson's benefit, and on Wednesday for that of Mr. John Clayton, "The Hunchback" will be played at the GAIETY, with other good things. On Tuesday a great amateur performance by the "Windsor Strollers" and "Old Stagers" is announced at the Gaiety, and a new play,

Mrs. Dauncey Maskell, one of our best lady readers, gives a series of readings very shortly with Mr. D. D. Home, who is certainly worth hearing.

Good Friday will this year present unusual attractions at the Crystal Palace. In addition to the grand sacred concert, always given with so much success on Good Friday, this year, for the first time upon this great popular holiday, and for the first time this season, the entire series of great fountains (including the Alexandra Fountain, so named by permission of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales) will be played. This additional attraction cannot fail to draw large numbers of people, particularly as Good Friday falls unusually late this year, and thus gives the advantage of genial weather, rendering the grounds more beautiful than would be the case earlier.

## DR. NEWMAN ON INFALLIBILITY.

THE Standard of Wednesday published the following important letter from Dr. Newman to Dr. Ullathorne:—

Such letters, if they could be circulated, would do much to reassure the many minds which are at present distressed when they look towards Rome.

Rome ought to be a name to lighten the heart at all times, and a Connell's proper office is, when some great heresy or other evil impedes, to inspire hope and confidence in the faithful; but now we have the greatest meeting which ever has been, and that at Rome, infusing into us by the accredited organs of Rome and of its partisans (such as the *Civiltà* [the *Armonia*], the *Univers*, and the *Tablet*) little else than fear and dismay. When we are all at rest, and have no doubts, and—at least, practically, not to say doctrinally—hold the Holy Father to be infallible, suddenly there is thunder in the clear sky, and we are told to prepare for something, we know not what, to try our faith, we know not how. No impending danger is to be averted, but great difficulty is to be created. Is this the proper work of an Ecumenical Council?

As to myself personally, please God, I do not expect any trial at all; but I cannot help suffering with the many souls who are suffering, and I look with anxiety at the prospect of having to defend decisions which may not be difficult to my own private judgment, but may be most difficult to sustain logically in the face of historical facts.

What have we done to be treated as the faithful never were treated before? When has a definition *de fide* been a luxury of devotion and not a stern, painful necessity? Why should an aggressive, insolent faction be allowed to "make the heart of the just sad, whom the Lord hath not made poor!" Why cannot we be let alone when we have pursued peace and thought no evil?

I assure you, my Lord, some of the truest minds are driven one way and another, and do not know where to rest their feet—one day determining "to give up all theology as a bad job," and recklessly to believe henceforth almost that the Pope is impeccable; at another, tempted to believe "all the worst which a book like 'Janus' says"—others doubting about the capacity possessed by bishops drawn from all corners of the earth to judge what is fitting for European society; and then, again, angry with the Holy See for listening to "the flattery of a clique of Jesuits, Redemptorists, and converts."

Then, again, think of the store of Pontifical scandals in the history of eighteen centuries, which have partly been poured forth and partly are still to come. What Murphy inflicted upon us in one way, M. Veillot is indirectly bringing on us in another. And then again the blight which is falling upon the multitude of Anglican Ritualists, &c., who themselves, perhaps—at least their leaders—may never become Catholics, but who are leaving the various English denominations and parties far beyond their ultimate absorption into the Catholic Church.

With these thoughts before me, I am continually asking myself whether I ought not to make my feelings public; but all I do is to pray those early doctors of the Church, whose intercession would decide the matter (Augustine, Ambrose, and Jerome, Athanasius, Chrysostom, and Basil), to avert the great calamity.

If it is God's will that the Pope's infallibility is defined, then is it God's will to throw back "the times and moments" of that triumph which He has destined for His kingdom, and I shall feel but to bow my head to His adorable, inscrutable Providence.

You have not touched upon the subject yourself; but I think you will allow me to express to you feelings which, for the most part, I keep to myself.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—Sir F. Crossley, who has already done so much for his native town, has intimated his readiness to give £10,000 towards the erection of a new infirmary at Halifax. Sir Francis has also proposed to found a loan fund of £10,000 to assist men and women, between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, who shall have preserved a good character, and been resident in the town for at least two years prior to the application. As to the terms of the loan, there is to be no security asked beyond satisfying the trustees that the borrower possesses as much property as he seeks to borrow. Men may borrow no less than £30 nor more than £300; women (spinster or widows) not less than £10 or more than £100. The interest to be paid will be at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and £10 per cent of the sum borrowed is to be repaid annually to the fund. If the fund should ever accumulate to £30,000, the trustees may distribute the surplus above that sum to such charities within the parish of Halifax as they may deem deserving. The Hon. Baronet has likewise given £20,000 to the London Missionary Society and £10,000 to the Pastors' Retiring Fund, societies connected with the Congregational body.

A MODEL OF BREVITY IN LEGISLATION.—Mr. Peter Taylor's bill for the abolition of the game laws is, at least, a model of brevity. The preamble sets forth that, "whereas certain statutes have from time to time been enacted for the protection of certain species of wild animals for sporting purposes; and whereas in consequence of such legislation the said wild animals have in various parts of the country multiplied to an extent very injurious to the interests of the cultivators of the soil, as well as to the general well-being of the community, by diminishing the available produce of the land; and whereas such excessive quantity of the said wild animals has greatly contributed to the demoralisation of the people, by affording continual temptation to breaches of the law—be it therefore enacted," &c. The preamble is the longest part of the measure, for the first and only clause simply repeals all statutes providing for the protection, preservation, and sale of any game, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, conies, or deer. The various statutes thus summarily dealt with are enumerated in a schedule annexed to the bill.

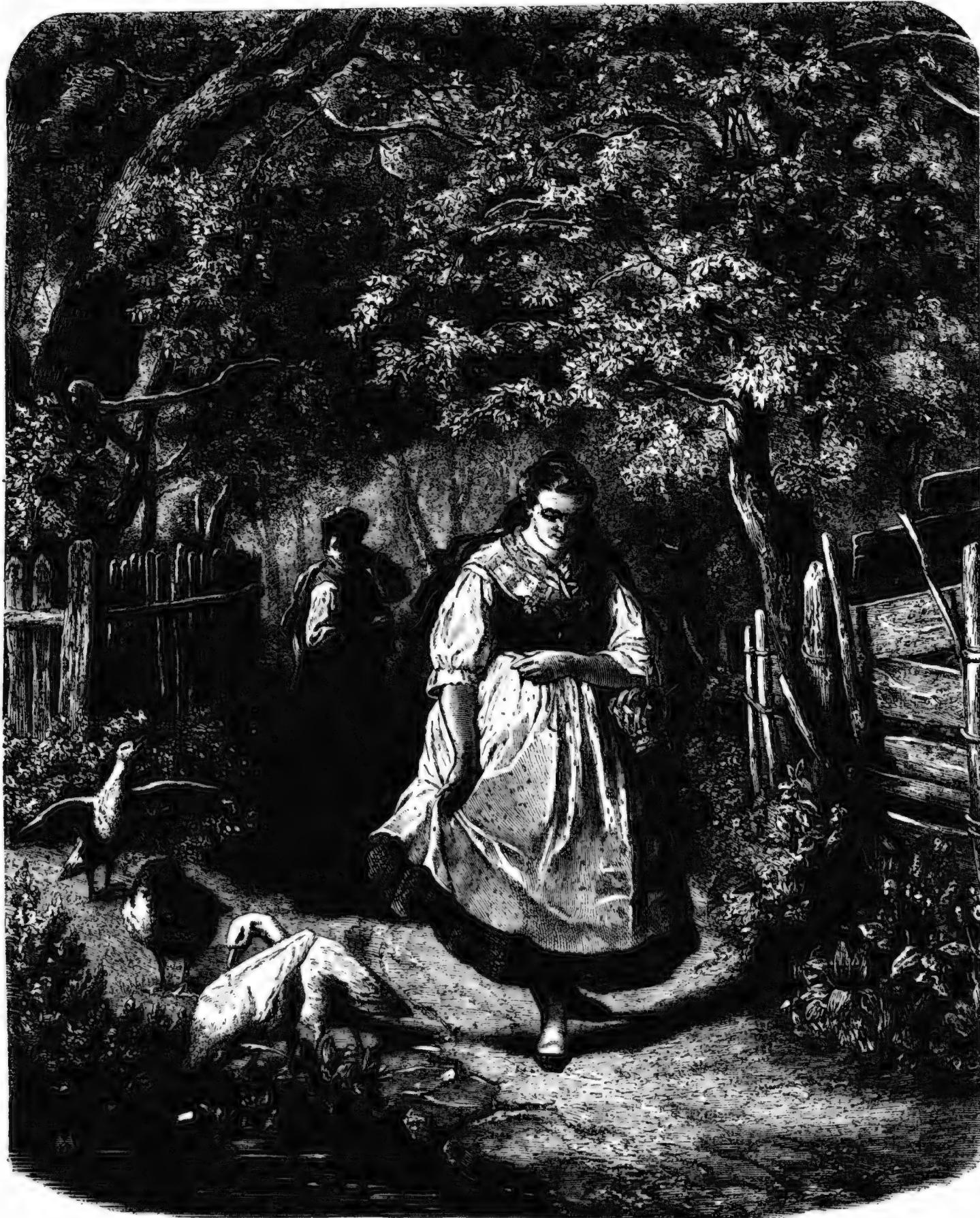
**"UNDECIDED."**

All that gander time of life! what a queer, half-free, half-fettered, uneasy, undecided time it is! What doubts and fears, forebodings, longings, debatings, indecisions trouble it from morning till night, and were it not for youth and health and the capacity for sleep, would worry it from night till morning again! It is an unhappy time; and yet—well, it has its pleasures too, of a palpitating, fearful, half-unrealised sort. They are ghostly pleasures mostly. Go to seize them, and lo! they vanish—resolve into something unsubstantial. A good many of them are like reflections of ourselves in a glass, when over our shoulder appears another face, which disturbs our appreciation of that personal beauty hitherto such constant source of satisfaction, and yet has a fascinating power of withdrawing attention from everything but itself. Turn to look at the substance of that eerie shadow,

and there is nothing there; and we experience cold shivers down the back, with a general feeling that somehow we have been made fools of. Then comes a desperate attempt to break through the influence of the "sickly dream," by renewed efforts to contemplate our once satisfactory features from the former point of view. Behold that face again peering at us, and—whew!—our own visage changed into something rueful, oglesome, and with a general resemblance to a pantomime-mask. Now, this is the case with us; but the owner of that other face never feels such twinges nor goes through such frights, as she glances demurely into her own mirror. There is always an underlying triumph there—a gentle self-appreciation—which (the Graces forbid we should hint that it ever reaches self-conceit!) gives a profound consciousness of power. She sees all the gander-like uncertainty, and irresolute, foolish awkwardness that torments us,

and demurely goes on her way, with an eye and an ear waiting for the first token, the most subdued sigh of surrender, which she has already determined not to notice till they take the proper form of vanquishment. Better to give in at once and become master of the situation by the sheer force of desperate courage.

You see how it fares with the unfortunate fellow in the picture. He is a postilion, too, and so, according to the elder Mr. Weller, who gave coachmen a privilege with the fair sex not accorded to other men, more definite avowals will be expected from him than from other lovers. Even his pipe—beloved companion of many weary journeys and welcome holidays—has been put out by the warmth of his feelings, just as the sun shining on it will extinguish the fire in a grate. Ah! there is a look in his eye that means gathering determination, a gasp in his breath that precedes the moral "header" which he will presently take; and then, Miss



"UNDECIDED."—(PICTURE BY KARL VON ENHUEERS.)

Gretchen, your demureness will melt before his earnest avowal; your neat dainty feet will no longer hold whether they walk in the very middle of the path or not; your eye will glance no more backward but forward; and in place of indecision will come a reality that brings with it a new life of its own.

**VACCINATION IN PARIS.**

WHEN the beautiful French lady who mourned the infatuation of a deceased saxon for an extremely plain woman said she began to be jealous of the ugly one, she expressed a sagacious suspicion that, after all, there is often more real enthusiasm displayed on behalf of the "interesting" or the irregularly-featured than for the faultless belles who are models for the photographer and the miniature-painter. In spite of this, however, no woman—or, at any rate, no Frenchwoman—would like to be spoken of as "a most exemplary person," which always implies an excuse for want of attraction; or as "a worthy soul," which generally imputes absolute ugliness. It is little to be wondered at, therefore, that the prevalence of smallpox in Paris should cause consternation among the fairer portion of the community, and that every morning a vast number of shapely arms are presented to receive the stabs of the lancet of Doctors Lepaul or Lanoix, and those of the other professors at the medical schools which have been opened for universal vaccination. In good truth, there is ample reason why everybody should take

advantage of this safeguard, for there are few diseases whose ravages have been more historically painful, so that even antiquity furnishes its list of victims, among whom, perhaps, the most prominent was Sylla, whose face resembled an incrusted rock. In the Middle Ages, too, smallpox was an awful scourge, and slew more than fell in battle-fields. Not till 1798, when Edward Jenner's attention was directed to the influence of the vaccine on the milkmaids, whose hands became inoculated from the cows, did the terrible malady receive its first decided check. When the pupil of Hunter announced that the variola vaccina (or cow-pox) was a remedy for the dread disorder and began to inoculate patients, a new epoch in medicine began; but it is said that a simple French pastor in Cevennes had made the same discovery and had for some time superintended its application in his retired district. However this may have been, Jenner could claim the merit of first making his discovery public; while the name of the French pastor was unknown, and his practice confined to the little spot where he was resident. At present, old and young, rich and poor, plain and pretty, are anxious for the protection afforded by the entry each morning of the official heifer to the medical school at which they attend, to be inoculated with the lymph direct from the animal. Installed in the Salle de Pas-Perdu of the Academy of Medicine, in the antechambers of the various mairies, and in other places where the appointed operators are in waiting, the useful beast is dealt with tenderly, in order

that a supply of the lymph may be secured, and all Paris be vaccinated, bi-vaccinated, or even tri-vaccinated, if the first inoculation does not "take" favourably. Our Engraving represents the scene presented when the patients are admitted, and the operator begins in earnest to deal with the arms submitted to his rapid and skilful manipulation.

**THE PARIS DOG SHOW.**

Yes, strange as it may seem, the progress of our neighbours across the Channel in *le sport* has at length reached to the significant demonstration of a dog show; and, what is more, of very complete and well-selected specimens of the various breeds of the canine race, exhibited in a building at the back of the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées. Of course, in the various compartments and kennels the English dogs are most numerous; but there are several other varieties which attract considerable attention, among them the giant-headed mastiff of Bordeaux—an animal which, unless we are mistaken, once had a representative at the Agricultural Hall. Then there are the great blood-hound or sleuth-hound, whose rather heavy, mild, and stupid face seems to contradict the stories we have read about the ferocity and savage tenacity of his race; the nondescript Danish dog, tall-built and full of bone and sinew, but apparently a cross between the greyhound and some

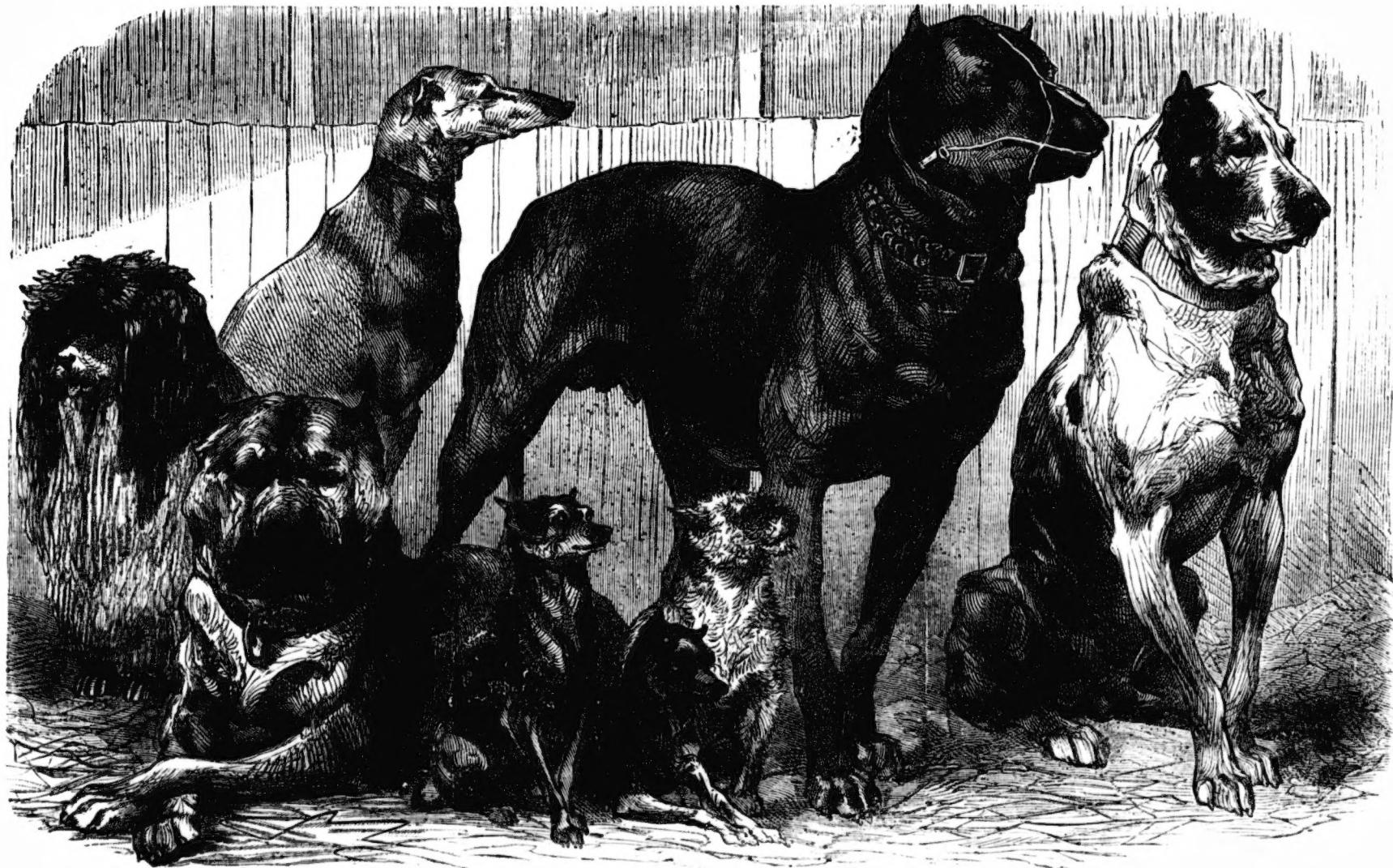


VACCINATION FROM THE COW IN PARIS.

heavier kind of animal. Then there are Russian "griffons," with marks of descent from the noble Esquimaux race—superb animals, and a Russian courser of fine form and great swiftness; Pomeranian wolf-dogs, a Spanish and a Hungarian *caniche*, grand dogs from the Pyrenees, shepherds' dogs, and hardy but gentle and intelligent scions of those ancient, unmixed families of mountain dogs which are so striking in appearance. Add to these some examples of that race supposed to be almost extinct, but once the pets of our grandmothers, the hideous "pugs;" some

beautiful specimens of French spaniels, and long, silken-haired poodles; Maltese spaniels, and a few others, and there is still left the large collection of English dogs, to which M. Hervé du Lorin, the director of the exhibition, has devoted assiduous attention. The real genuine "boule-dogue," for his ignorance of the habits of which we have sometimes expressed a sort of mitigated pity on behalf of our neighbour, is there, in all his unmistakable ruffianism. Happily, however, we have better representatives in handsome and intelligent retrievers,

sedate and trusty setters, courtly pointers, delicately-beautiful spaniels, and toy-terriers, beside our grand English hounds (fleet and graceful as any of their foreign namesakes), a number of bull-terriers, and several alert and self-assertive English and Scotch terriers of the pure breeds, enemies alike to cats and rats, and the invariable and necessary accessories to a well-found hunting-kennel, to which they act as avant-couriers in the chase, in case of the fox taking to earth and so being found only by a keen nose and indomitable pluck.



CANICHE. BORDEAUX MASTIFF. COURSING GREHOUND. ENGLISH RATTING TERRIER. SCOTCH TERRIER. BLOODHOUND. DANISH DOG.  
PRIZE-TAKERS AT THE PARIS DOG SHOW.

## MUSIC.

In connection with the Royal Italian Opera, we have only to notice the performance of "Les Huguenots" on Thursday week. Meyerbeer's chef-d'œuvre was evidently brought out for the sake of Herr Wachtel, who essayed the part of Raoul for the first time in England. We cannot congratulate him on the success achieved. It was known beforehand that he would be able to sing the music, so far as compass and power of voice are concerned; but it was doubted, with good reason, whether he could present an otherwise satisfactory embodiment of the character. The doubt was justified. Herr Wachtel was Raoul only in the sense that he could reach Raoul's high notes and throw them out with the requisite energy. In other respects he was far below the standard to which Signor Mario has accustomed the Covent Garden audience. Nevertheless, the audience applauded him with heartiness. There is always a tendency in the public mind to a worship of physical force. Mdlle. Titien, as Valentine, repeated a performance very well known to opera-goers, and known not less favourably than well. It is needless to say that she made all her old effect in those scenes which demand more than ordinary vocal and dramatic force. Mdlle. Vanzini, as the Queen, was less happy than usual; but the Page of Mdlle. Sculchi satisfied everybody. Respecting Signor M. Petit (St. Bris), Signor Bagaglioni (Marcel), and Signor Cognetti (Nevers) there is not much to be said. Each was fairly satisfactory, one not strikingly good. Band, chorus, and *mise-en-scène* were fully up to the Covent Garden standard.

On Tuesday "Lucia" was repeated, without the assistance of either of Herr Wachtel or Signor Graziani, both of whom were, for some reason or other, indisposed. "Guillaume Tell" was produced on Thursday, and for to-night "Fidelio" is announced. Of these matters we shall have more to say next week.

At the Crystal Palace, last Saturday, Mr. Mann's orchestra played Schumann's symphony in E flat, a work respecting which very diverse opinions are held by judges of equal authority. Some speak of it with admiration, others with contempt. We are not going to discuss the matter here; but merely to state that the symphony appears to us one of considerable merit, and one that approaches very nearly to the standard of the great masters. Schumann was moved to its production by a grand religious ceremonial in Cologne cathedral; and this impetus led him to give the work a national character. Hence its name, "Rhenish;" hence, also, the exalted tone so appreciable throughout. The overtures which attended the symphony were Beethoven's "Prometheus" and Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," both of which familiar works were well played, and well received. A new pianist, Madame Aspich-Kolar, appeared at this concert, and played Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor, a Polonaise by Chopin, and Schumann's Kreisleriana, No. 8. Madame Kolar is an artist beyond dispute; but she aims too much at making a sensation. Hence her demonstrative style, and the needless fuss she makes over passages which are of the simplest character. Madame Kolar has only to be quiet and natural to win favour now not granted very cordially. A new vocalist, Mdlle. Olma, of the Royal Italian Opera, also appeared, but failed to make much impression. Her singing of "Vedrai carino" and "Und ob die Wolke" displayed a good light soprano voice, but nothing more. Mr. Edward Lloyd, of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, sang, "If with all your hearts" and "Salve Dimora" very creditably.

On Monday, Madame Arabella Goddard took her benefit at the Popular Concert in St. James's Hall. We were glad to notice that a large audience attended, and that our unsurpassed English pianist was received with the favour usually accorded to easily-superior foreigners. Madame Goddard played, as her solo, Schubert's "Fantasia Sonata," in G major; which excellent and imaginative work could not have had a better performance, no matter who appeared as performer. All the beauty of the music was fully displayed, with an ease and quiet confidence which at once made the audience feel at home with the executant. Madame Goddard also joined Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti in Dr. Bennett's chamber trio; and played, with the great German violinist, Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata, which familiar work everybody stayed to hear. A finer performance we cannot remember. There was, literally, nothing at which to cavil; and the audience went away delighted with an exceptional programme, executed in an exceptional manner. The vocalist was Mr. W. H. Cummings, who sang Gounod's "Chanson Arabe" and "The Better Land," of Dr. Bennett, in capital style.

On Wednesday Bach's "Passions-Musik," according to St. Matthew, was produced at an oratorio concert in Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnby. This was a notable event, because the work is of the highest importance; and has not been heard in London since its presentation at St. Martin Hall in 1858. Of course, it had to be much curtailed to bring it within the limits of an ordinary concert. This, however, detracted but little from the enjoyment of a large and appreciative audience. We are not prepared to say that Bach's music, with all its grandeur and expressiveness, accords with present-day taste, or that it will ever become popular; but we can readily believe that among Wednesday's audience there was a profound faith in the genius of the man who was able to write such music at such a time. Nearly all the choruses were admirably sung by an augmented choir, and the band, led by Herr Straus, gave no occasion for fault-finding. Madame Rudersdorff, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas were the soloists. All did well; and, in point of fact, we doubt if four equally competent artists could readily have been found. Mr. Barnby conducted with much discretion, and the entire performance was a legitimate success.

The New Philharmonic Society gave a concert on Wednesday evening; on Thursday there was a concert of Mr. Leslie's choir; and on Friday "Solomon" was to be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society in Exeter Hall. Of these things next week.

**TWO BROTHERS NAMED HARRIS,** aged respectively sixteen and six, were walking one on each side of the Liskeard and Looe Railway, Cornwall, last Saturday, when, on seeing the train approaching, the elder of the two called to his brother to come to him. The poor little fellow hesitated for a moment, and on making the attempt was knocked down and cut in two. The driver did all that he could to stop the train, but did not succeed.

**ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.**—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi.—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, rewards amounting to £237 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the society for various services in the boats during the past month, forty-seven lives having been saved by the life-boats in that period from the following vessels:—Brigantine Adelia Ann, of Swansea, 5 men saved; barque Richard Colden, of Liverpool, 16; brig Emmaus, of Middlesborough, 5; brig Volunteer, of Shoreham, 9 men and vessel saved; brigantine Germania, of Bremen, 7; and schooner Margaret, of Whithorn, 5. Various rewards were likewise granted to the crews of different shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to about £1600 were also ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments, and works to the amount of £357 in connection with different life-boats were ordered to be carried out. Her Majesty the Queen had sent her usual annual subscription of £50 to the institution. The employees of Messrs. Jones and Co., of Bristol, had generously forwarded £20 11s. 3d., being the proceeds of an entertainment they had given in aid of the life-boat fund being raised in that establishment. Messrs. Knowles and Foster had presented a further donation of £50 to the society. The late Miss Mary Walker, of Coates, N.B., had left it a legacy of £500; and the late Mr. Matthew Bell, of Glasgow, one of £200. Thomas Broadwood, Esq., had likewise given the society five debenture bonds of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, bearing interest at 5 per cent. New life-boat establishments were decided to be formed at Seaham, in the county of Durham; and Chapel, on the coast of Lincolnshire, the local residents having promised their hearty co-operation, and there being plenty of resident boatmen to work the life-boats. Lady Bouchier had kindly promised to defray the cost of the Chapel boat; and that for Seaham will be provided by the Misses Carter, of Harrogate, who, by their needle-work and by means of bazaars held in their house, had raised the cost of a life-boat. A report was read from Captain David Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats, on his recent visits to the coast, and the proceedings then terminated.

## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH ARTISTS, 120, PALL-MALL.

THIS, the seventeenth annual collection of the works of French and Flemish Artists, is one of the most pleasing of the galleries now open to the public. There are comparatively few grand or pretentious works; but there are many small pictures admirable in colour, in execution, and some of a more important character, so masterly in design and exquisite in finish that they make us sigh over the performances of artists among ourselves which yet occupy prominent positions in our principal exhibitions.

The second picture in the gallery is by M. Alma Tadema, whose contribution to the Academy Exhibition of last year obtained such favourable notice. It represents a group of ancient Roman wine merchants, and well illustrates the peculiar power of the painter in that refined classical realism which is his characteristic. In M. F. Sonderland's "Happy Family" (9) and "The Piquant Repast" (10), in which M. Artz represents an interesting young couple discussing some unmistakable French oysters, we have examples of the pretty, delicately-painted works that principally distinguish the exhibition. Two little gems by Meissonier, with all his own exquisite finish—"Qui va là?" (47) and "A Halberdier on Guard" (55)—seem to give the tone to the majority of small works, which for variety and attractiveness are unmatched in any other London gallery. A picture, called "Playing from Memory" (42), by M. G. de Jonghe, is larger and perhaps fuller of true sentiment, the figure at the piano being so admirably managed that her white robe does not too harshly contrast with the deep mourning of the listener, in whose face a mingled expression of grief and pleasure is marvellously introduced.

Two pictures, one called "Nonchalance" (75), the other "La Visite" (76), by M. Alfred Stevens, are very striking; the first for the intense power of expressive painting in the principal figure, the other for fineness of drawing and depth of tone and colour. Ary Scheffer's large painting, representing Our Saviour weeping over Jerusalem, is scarcely so admirable as his work usually is. There is a remarkable contrast between the extreme nervous delicacy of the hands and the strength and muscularity of the neck which challenges criticism. M. Schreyer sends two pictures full of life and action on the part of Wallachian horses. The two pictures by Alfred Stevens mentioned above have been lent by the King of the Belgians, and our Queen has also sent a work by Gallait, "Le Sentiment de la Maternité," a finely-executed painting, having for its subject a poor reaper with an infant at her bosom and a little girl who has just discovered a nest of orphaned birds amidst the stubble. The "sentiment" is expressed in the pensive sympathetic face of the mother and child, and is so admirably rendered that, apart from the reputation of its ownership, the picture is sure to be a favourite.

M. A. Braith sends some fine sheep in his "Opening the Fold" (133) and "The Wary Shepherd" (154). In "Rain and Sunshine" (159) M. Lemmens exhibits fine breadth of handling, and the cloud and atmosphere are exquisite in tone. M. J. Aufrijs' "In School" (162) is a pretty picture of a school of rosy, chubby little girls, under the tuition of two Roman Catholic Sisters, and is an attractive bit of simple life. In "Going to Market" (182), M. Perrault has succeeded in producing a study of a peasant-girl's face so exquisitely truthful, and yet with such a haunting beauty about it, that it may be set down as one of the most remarkable pieces in the gallery.

M. Heilbuth is represented by "The Promenade at Rome"—one of those pictures of cardinals and priests an example of which appeared, a short time ago, in our columns. Besides those more important works already mentioned, the leading pictures are the "Virginia Drowned" of M. J. Bertrand—a finely-posed and grandly-painted figure of the body of the heroine of the old, old story, east ashore by the sea:—"Her features not materially altered, her blue eyes closed, and the placid serenity still to be seen on her countenance; but the pale violets of death, blended with the blushes of virgin modesty." Next to this hangs M. Induno's "Eleanor d'Este touched at the Recital of the Fate of Tasso," a very fine painting; and, further on, M. Meisel's "Separation of Madame Elizabeth from her Niece, Maria Theresa," an affecting and admirably dramatic picture quietly and forcibly expressing, the face of the unhappy prisoner being full of the most pathetic grief. As an example of wonderful expression of sorrow, as well as marvellous rendering of flesh tints, "The Orphans" (202), by M. L. Perault, may be mentioned as the most successful work in the exhibition. The painting of the hand of the principal figure in that group should itself be sufficient to make a great reputation for any artist. In a room up stairs is an admirably humorous picture, by F. de Madrazo, called "A Matinée Musicale," and also a small collection of capital water-colour drawings, among which are some of Fortuny's eccentric and almost grotesque, yet realistic, studies of the human figure and costume, in "A Spanish Gentleman," "Don Quixote," "An Arab," and "A Circassian."

## MR. TOOTH'S EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

It is not often that we include in our art-notices private exhibitions of pictures, some of which have already appeared at the galleries; but Mr. Arthur Tooth's gallery, in the Haymarket, is almost of a public character, and his present collection of water-colour drawings is so remarkable that it may well attract attention, even in the full height of the art season. When we have such names as David Cox, Birket Foster, C. A. Stanfield, Copley Fielding, G. H. Thomas, F. Goodall, Sidney Cooper, Vicat Cole, and D. Roberts, as well as others of high repute, we may well regard the exhibition of 140 pictures, well hung and capitally lighted, as an opportunity not to be missed, and our readers who have not heard of the collection may thank us for drawing their attention to it. Some of the leading names referred to are attached to more than one work in the best and most characteristic style of the artists; and the result is one of the most delightful small exhibitions of water-colour drawings ever seen in London—a collection which in itself almost furnishes a finishing lesson in art-education.

**CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**—The Duke of Cambridge, on Tuesday, presided over a meeting of the governors of Christ's Hospital, at which a discussion took place on the merits of the scheme for the reconstruction of the charity. Mr. Foster White moved and Sir W. A. Rose seconded the adoption of a resolution recommending the establishment of a free boarding-school for girls, and of day-schools in London for both boys and girls, but disapproving the proposed removal of the present institution from London. Mr. Leathem moved an amendment in favour of such removal and advocating the utilisation of as much of the existing site as could be spared consistently with the other objects of the scheme. The chairman expressed himself in favour of the resolution. Ultimately the discussion was adjourned for three weeks.

**EASTER EGGS.**—According to an elegant and erudite little brochure, of which Mr. W. H. Cremer, jun., is the author, a great deal more was known about eggs by the ancients than our modern and degenerate historians are able to disclose; but, admitting that our grandmothers did not want teaching in the matter, we are still disinclined to look upon oval suction as a lost art. There is a great deal to be got out of eggs, even at the present day; though Mr. Carlyle is of opinion that very many of these productions, over which a vast amount of cackling is performed by their proud possessors, are "idle." It was a very old custom to interchange gifts of eggs, in token of periodical observances; but, leaving remote antiquity to take care of itself, we may have closer and better warrant for seeking to revive the practice which, for a long period of English history, was so intensely national. The Christmas-tree, which, not many years ago, Mr. Charles Dickens spoke of as a "pretty German toy," has been re-Anglicised; and so may be the Easter Egg. At all events, a great step has been made this season towards the permanent revival of a time-honoured observance. Mr. Eugène Rimmel, whose taste and ingenuity have been so beneficially exercised in the improvement of Christmas-boxes, New-Year's gifts, and Valentines, has provided against the coming Easter festival a store of eggs almost as various as those which Nature herself supplies. They contain, mostly, the perfumes for which he is celebrated; but in some of these curiously ornamental caskets, of a size between the egg of a swan and that of an ostrich, will be found jewellry and articles of personal adornment. Like the tokens of St. Valentine, they range from cheap prettiness to costly splendour; but all alike are characterised by an artistic quality of design which, a few years ago, was not to be looked for in the ephemeral gifts of a season.

## MR. J. S. MILL ON EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held on Monday evening, a discussion upon the subject of education took place. Mr. E. Chadwick presided, and said the meeting had been called to resume the discussion of a paper read by him at a previous meeting. After some remarks from Mr. Payne, Mr. Lampert, and Mr. Pears, the Rev. B. Zincke related his experience of the school system in America.

Mr. Mill said the most important part of the whole education question was the quality of the education. Mr. Chadwick had the very great merit on this subject, as he had on many others, of being the first person to bring before the public the importance of certain principles which he had tried, only in a limited sphere, but sufficiently large to show what they were worth. The solution of many important questions often turned much more on other considerations than on those which at first seemed the most important. In that meeting they had got back to the question of denominational teaching, which really could not be helped, and would continually recur until the question was settled. One of the very strongest arguments that had ever been furnished against denominational education was that which Mr. Chadwick had named, that any school system, to be economical and efficient, must allow of the formation of large schools. A denominational school could not be a large school—at least it could not be so large as a comprehensive school; and the schools of denominations which were local must be small schools. He was very anxious that the League should take that important point into consideration. Large schools were efficient and economical for several reasons. Suppose there were ten schools, each with fifty scholars and one master; and suppose they could get them altogether into a single school of 500 scholars, with ten masters. In the ten schools every master must be competent to teach all the classes, and to teach everything. But in the single school of 500, such would not be necessary, and only the head master should be able to teach the highest class, and they would be able to get persons of inferior qualifications to teach the other classes. Then they came to the most fundamental of all principles, that which had been admirably illustrated by the course pursued in America, that if they had a very large number—say 500—in a single school, they would be able to form as large classes as any one person could teach, and to put pupils who were nearly of the same level together. The consequence was that instead of every class being composed of some who were above the average, and some who were below, every class would be composed of children who were all about the same standard, and the same teaching would do for all. That would remedy the great defect of schools. Now it was complained that the masters gave their chief time and attention to the quick and clever, and neglected the great mass who had not such excellent perceptions. It was not unnatural that the master should give most attention to those who would do him most credit, and the consequence was that in England and in most other countries the majority of those who had gone through the nominal course of teaching went out without knowing much. Would it be said of the future schools, as was said of the present by the Bishop of Manchester, that the teaching in one third was tolerable, in another third was indifferent, and the teaching in the remaining third worthless. Denominational teaching meant dividing into fractions those who, from local circumstances, should be taught together, and insisting upon teaching them separately. The League, in making such a point as they did of having large schools, were acting wisely. The League objected to the local boards, and insisted that they should be larger and of different composition. They were thoroughly right, as far as they went; but they ought to go much further. In the first place, it certainly was clear that the school districts ought to be much larger; first, in order that it might be possible to have large schools. In rural districts they could not get together within a space over which children could go daily very many people, and they therefore could not get a sufficient number to make very large schools; but, at any rate, they could have them in much larger numbers than if they were cut up by the different denominations. Then, again, it was desirable in such cases that boys and girls should be taught together; and, in the next place, the poor and those who were not poor should receive instruction together. Why should not the middle class and the poorer class receive that part of their education together which was to be the same, and given by the same teachers? The more ambitious and aspiring of the poor would be fired with a desire to go further and learn that which the daughters and sons of the middle class attained to. And then the result of a child rising from the most elementary even to the highest would be frequently attained, especially if the aid were realised which might be given by means of exhibitions. The Act of last year did a good deal to foster that. They would require a larger district for the school board than the district of a single school. Let the district, however, be ever so wide, they could not trust the education of the poor to local boards. Take the rural districts. They might almost as well do nothing for the education of the poor agricultural labourer as leave it to the farmers to determine what the education should be. Then in the towns what did they find? What did they think of St. Pancras? What did anybody think of leaving anything which must be done for the good of the people to such a board as that? They could count up very easily all the towns in Great Britain and Ireland that were larger, more wealthy, and more populous than the parish of St. Pancras. It was a great town in itself, and it contained surely a sufficient number of the best elements to give it a right to the best local government; and who would not suppose it had as good a claim to it as any other town? Well, it contained well-instructed people—people who had access to all the means of instruction, to all the sources of political excitement, and there was the result. If all the guardians of the poor had done their duty they would not have been under the necessity to have an education bill introduced now. The same might be said for the municipalities and corporate towns with regard to the establishment of free libraries. Education was something more than to read, write, and cast accounts. Children would make very little way unless they had books to read, and good books, and wished to read them. They would require libraries, not necessarily free, but within reach of the poor. What was wanted most was some more competent power to take the initiative in education. A Minister of Education was good. It was good that there should be such a Minister; but it was not good that this Minister should be one to change with every Administration. But, whether there was a Minister of Education or not, there ought to be a permanent board composed of people selected for their zeal for education and the amount of intelligent study they had given to the subject. If they had such a board, with emissaries of all kinds—inspectors and assistant commissioners—going about the country promoting the best ideas and the best methods of education, they would have a chance of attaining to something really national in the way of education.

**ECCENTRIC FUNERAL.**—Last Saturday afternoon a novel funeral was performed at the romantic village of Entwistle, near Bolton. It was that of a gentleman named John Barlow, a large landed proprietor, whose place of abode was Lower Crow Trees. In obedience to his express wish, the deceased gentleman was interred in a newly-constructed vault in a field on the Entwistle Hall estate. The body was carried to the grave, a distance of a quarter of a mile from the house, by eight villagers, and several hundred persons assembled to witness the ceremony. At the graveside a temporary pulpit and platform, draped in black cloth, had been constructed. Full choral service was performed by the choir of the Independent chapel in the neighbouring village of Edgeworth, and the minister who officiated was the Rev. George Dunn, pastor of that chapel. The deceased gentleman was fifty-two years of age, and was remarkable for his eccentricity. Though possessed of immense wealth, he worked on his farm like an ordinary labourer, and disdained not to wear the fustian cord common among the operative classes. The field in which he was interred he has given as the site of a Nonconformist school-chapel, and he has also made a bequest of £300 towards the building fund, as well as the stone requisite for the chapel. He has left a widow and three children.

**PRIVILEGE OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE.**  
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. DAKIN ET AL. (IN ERROR).

THE House of Lords, sitting as a Court of Appeal (the peers present being the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Colonsay), gave their decision on Monday in this case, which was argued in June last. It was a proceeding in error brought to reverse a judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, sitting in error, from the Court in favour of the defendants, in an information of intrusion filed against them by the Attorney-General, for having unlawfully intruded into her Majesty's ancient Royal palace of Hampton Court. The defendants, Dakin and Besley, were, in February, 1865, Sheriffs of Middlesex, and the other defendants were their officers. A writ of *fitz. fa.*, at the suit of one Hirschfeld, issued against the goods of Lord Henry Gordon, having been lodged with the Sheriffs, they made out their warrant, and on Feb. 10 seized the goods and furniture in the suite of apartments in Hampton Court Palace, assigned by her Majesty to Lady Henry Gordon, the wife of Lord Gordon. On a remonstrance against such conduct, as being a violation of the privileges of the palace, and of an undertaking from Lord Henry Gordon that they might re-enter at any time if they had a right to do so, the Sheriff's officers withdrew, but, after a few days, re-entered and seized and sold the goods and furniture in question. In consequence, however, of the bankruptcy of Lord Gordon, the execution creditor was unable to apply the proceeds in satisfaction of his debt. These proceedings being deemed a violation of the privileges of the palace, the present information was filed. Hampton Court Palace was built by Cardinal Wolsey in 1514, and presented by him to Henry VIII. in 1525, since which period it had constituted part of the Royal demesnes appurtenant to the Crown of England. The palace continued to be the place of occasional residence of the Sovereign until some time in the reign of George II., who was the last Sovereign who personally occupied it. In the palace are a suite of rooms called the state apartments, containing a collection of pictures, the property of the Crown; a room known as the "Withdrawning-room," to which the public, under certain regulations, are permitted to have access; and a gallery which the public are not permitted to enter. A guard of honour is always on duty at the palace, and Divine service is performed in the Chapel Royal therein by chaplain appointed by the Crown. The Sovereign also has a pew in the chapel, and this pew was used a few years since by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when residing at the White Lodge, Richmond. The palace and the gardens are maintained and kept in order by the Crown, and the grapes grown in the vineyard are forwarded to the palace where her Majesty may be residing. The head gardener and his assistants are appointed by the Lord Steward; sentinels are appointed at the various entrances; and the housekeeper formerly employed servants to show the pictures, and received a fee for such view as a perquisite of office. There were several other departments in the palace in the occupation of private individuals. The present was the first instance in which a writ of *fit. fa.* had been executed within the palace. The defendants alleged that writs of capias had been on several occasions executed in the palace, but they did not allow that the officers of the Crown knew that such writs had been so executed. This question the Court of Exchequer decided in favour of the respondents by majority of two to one, and the Court of Exchequer Chamber being equally divided, the judgment of the former Court was affirmed. After the hearing before their Lordships the learned Judges replied to the question put to them; Mr. Baron Cleasby, Mr. Justice Keating, and Mr. Justice Brett being of opinion that upon the facts stated a writ of *fit. fa.* could not be executed within the precincts of Hampton Court Palace without the permission of the Lord Steward or other proper officer of her Majesty's household; while Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Moller were of opinion that process could be executed within the precincts of the palace.

The Lord Chancellor, after a full review of the facts, said the true question was whether the cases of Kensington Palace and Holyrood Palace, which had been referred to on behalf of the Attorney-General, were so identical in circumstances with the present case that their Lordships ought to consider Hampton Court as privileged palace. With respect to Kensington Palace, Lord Ullensborough, in 1869, in the case of "Winter v. Miles," said that not only were emblems and insignia of Royal dignity preserved there, but the apartments exclusively appropriated to her Majesty's use were, by her immediate servants, kept ready to receive her at any time; while others were kept, in like manner, for her officers, and no such use was made of the rest of the palace as to preclude or materially interrupt her Majesty's return to it whenever she might choose to do so. At Hampton Court Palace the State apartments were still reserved, as also the gardens, and the palace was kept up as a possible, if not a probable, Royal residence. With regard to the case of "the Earl and Countess of Strathmore v. Lang," it was there held that the palace of Holyrood was privileged against the execution of civil process within it; although, at the time when the question arose (in 1820), no Sovereign of England and Scotland had ever entered it since the time of the Stuarts, and it had not been actually a Royal residence since the time of James I. In that case Lord Gifford said, "It is unquestionable that Holyrood House has not been abandoned as a Royal palace by his Majesty, and that the actual presence of the King is not necessary to preserve the existence of the privilege." That was determined on these grounds:—That there was a sentinel kept there; that part of the furniture of the rooms where the goods were seized was Crown furniture; and that Holyrood House had been a Royal palace, and the Sovereign might have come to reside there. All the authorities agreed in this, that it was not the question of actual and distinct residence—of whether or not there was a probability of the Sovereign residing there—but the question came in substance to this, whether there was a distinct and clear abandonment of the palace so that they could say it was abandoned as a residence, and was

only to be treated as a palace in the sense that it formed part of the property of the Crown. There were large state rooms at Hampton Court Palace, which undoubtedly might be used for holding Courts or giving Royal entertainments; and there was no reason why it might not be fitted up for use and service, as Claremont had been within a recent period. Under all the circumstances, it appeared to his Lordship that there was no reasonable distinction between this case and that of Kensington Palace, and still less distinction between it and that of Holyrood House. The question of Royal residences was rather one for the consideration of the Legislature than for a court of law; but, with all respect to the decision of the Court below, he was of opinion that their judgment ought to be reversed.

Lord Chelmsford, with great deference to his noble and learned friend, did not think this question was settled by any previous decision. He was of opinion that no capabilities for the immediate residence of Royalty were to be found at Hampton Court Palace. On the contrary, he thought its whole condition indicated that it had ceased to be a Royal residence. He therefore held that the judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber ought to be affirmed.

Lord Colonsay also concurred in the decision of the Court below.

The appeal was consequently dismissed.

**POLICE.**

**HINTS TO PUBLICANS.**—At Marlborough-street, last Saturday, Mr. Hart, landlord of the Sun and Thirteen Cantons, Castle-street, Leicester-square, was summoned before Mr. Knox for suffering cardplaying in his house. Police-Sergeant Davey, C 10, said that on the 22nd ult. he visited the defendant's house, and saw twelve men and two soldiers playing at cards, there being fourpence in copper on the table. As soon as he entered the room the cards and money were picked up. On speaking to the defendant, he replied, "Well, I suppose they were playing for a pot of beer." The defendant had kept the house two years, and there was no conviction against him. The defendant, in reply to the charge, said he strictly prohibited gaming in his house, and no cardplaying was going on when the police entered. Mr. Knox said, as the fact of gaming was denied, he must hear further evidence. Police-Constable Campbell, C 209, was called, and he corroborated the evidence of the sergeant. 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